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[p. 119]

# Dutch Self-Taught.

WITH

PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION



BY

CAPTAIN C. A. THIMM.

*Second Edition. Revised by*

CAREL THIEME,

*Examiner in Dutch for the London Chamber of Commerce*



LONDON :

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## PREFACE.

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THE Dutch language being a collateral of the Modern German, there is considerable similarity between them, both having originated in the one form of construction, viz., old High German, and both having the same root words. This close relationship will naturally be found of great assistance to the student who, having a knowledge of either language, desires to learn the other.

The present manual is designed for students, and for those whose business or pleasure renders a practical acquaintance with the language a necessity, or at any rate a *desideratum*. Merchants, professional and commercial men visiting Holland or its dependencies, and travellers, officials, and settlers in South Africa will find it of great service and value. Dutch as spoken in Holland has been adhered to, for I found, whilst serving with the South African Field Force, that this is generally understood by the Boers and the Cape Dutch; moreover, it is this parent tongue that is being taught in the **Government schools** both in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The very full outline of Grammar that forms a special and important feature of the work, will prove most helpful to the student and all who desire to master the language.

The phonetic or third column will be found to give, at a glance, the pronunciation of the Dutch words in the second column, as they are spoken by the educated classes in Holland. This is accomplished by means of MARLBOROUGH'S SYSTEM OF PHONETICS, as employed throughout their Series of "Self-Taught" Manuals. The system is so simple that those previously unacquainted with either Dutch or German can, with its aid, make themselves readily understood. ←

It is hoped that by facilitating the study and acquisition of the language, this Manual may help to strengthen the commercial and social ties between Great Britain and Holland, and also between the British and their Dutch fellow-subjects in South Africa.

In conclusion, I gladly acknowledge my indebtedness to MISS W. KLINKERT, of Amsterdam, for her valuable services in revising the proofs.

C. A. THIMM, *Captain,*  
*late I.Y.,*  
South African Field Force.

London, 1904.

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# DUTCH SELF-TAUGHT.

## The Alphabet with Phonetic Pronunciation.

The Dutch Alphabet has 26 letters :—

Characters.	Name and English Pronunciation.	Phonetics used.
A, a —	( <i>ah</i> ) is either <i>long</i> or <i>short</i> .* When long, it is like <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> , as <i>laden</i> [lah'de(r)n] † When short, it has the <i>same</i> sound cut short, as <i>brand</i> [bra(h)nt]	... ah ... a(h)
B, b —	( <i>bay</i> ) when final, is like <i>p</i> , as <i>tob</i> (top) otherwise as in English	... p ... b
C, c —	( <i>say</i> ) before <i>a, o, u</i> , is like <i>k</i> , as <i>canapé</i> (kahnahpay) ... before <i>e, i, ij, z, ei</i> , is like <i>s</i> , as <i>civiel</i> (seeveel) ...	... k ... s
Ch, ch —	( <i>ch</i> ) has no corresponding sound in English. It is a guttural aspirate resembling the <i>ch</i> in the Scotch word <i>loch</i> , but is much sharper, as <i>macht</i> [ma(h)cht]	... ch
D, d —	( <i>day</i> ) at the end of a word is like <i>t</i> , as <i>pad</i> [pa(h)t] otherwise as in English	... t ... d
E, e —	( <i>ay</i> ) when long is like <i>ay</i> in <i>day</i> , as <i>zeven</i> [zayfe(r)n] ... when short, it is like <i>e</i> in <i>men</i> , as <i>vet</i> (fet)	... ay ... e
NOTE. — At the end of a word, and in the prefixes <i>be, ge, ver</i> , and the suffixes <i>el, em, en, er</i> , it is like <i>e</i> in <i>garden</i> , as <i>koude</i> [kowde(r)], <i>geladen</i> [ge(r)lah'den]		
F, f —	( <i>ef</i> ) as in English	... f
G, g —	( <i>gay</i> ) has no corresponding sound in English; it is a heavy guttural sound at the end of a word it is pronounced like <i>ch</i> (see above), as <i>mag</i> [ma(h)ch]	... g ... ch

\* For rules relating to long and short vowels, see p. 10.

† E(r) represents the sound of *e* as in *term*; the (r) is added (where necessary) in the phonetics, merely in order to give the *e* this sound—not to lengthen it—and must itself remain unheard.

Characters.	Name and English Pronunciation.	Phonetics used.
H, h —	( <i>hah</i> ) at the beginning of a word or syllable is always aspirated, as <i>hagel</i> ( <i>hah'gel</i> ) After <i>t</i> it is silent, as <i>thans</i> [ <i>ta(h)nss</i> ].	... h
I, i —	( <i>ee</i> ) when long, like <i>ee</i> in <i>deep</i> , as <i>ivoor</i> ( <i>ee'-vohr</i> ) ... .. when short, like <i>i</i> in <i>pin</i> , as <i>wit</i> ( <i>wit</i> )...	... ee ... i
J, j —	( <i>yay</i> ) like <i>y</i> in <i>yet</i> , as <i>ja</i> ( <i>yah</i> ) ... ..	... y
K, k —	( <i>kah</i> ) as in English, and always sounded before <i>n</i> , as <i>knie</i> ( <i>k-nee</i> ) ... ..	... k
L, l —	( <i>el</i> ) as in English ... ..	... l
M, m —	( <i>em</i> ) as in English ... ..	... m
N, n —	( <i>en</i> ) as in English ... ..	... n
O, o —	( <i>oh</i> ) when long, like <i>o</i> in <i>sole</i> , as <i>doren</i> ( <i>doh'ren</i> ) ... .. when short, like <i>o</i> in <i>not</i> , as <i>los</i> ( <i>loss</i> ) ... ..	... oh ... o
P, p —	( <i>pay</i> ) as in English ... ..	... p
Q, q —	( <i>keu</i> ) like <i>k</i> , as <i>bouquet</i> ( <i>boo'ket</i> ) ... ..	... k
R, r —	( <i>err</i> ) is pronounced with greater vibration than in English, and is <i>never silent</i> ... ..	... r
S, s —	( <i>ess</i> ) is a sharp sibilant, like <i>ss</i> in <i>loss</i> , as <i>mes</i> ( <i>mess</i> ); never like <i>z</i> , as in <i>lose</i> ... ..	... s, ss
T, t —	( <i>tay</i> ) as in English ... ..	... t
U, u —	( <i>eu</i> ) is like the French <i>u</i> , pronounced by forming the lips into a circle (as for whistling), and sounding " <i>eu</i> " as <i>one sound</i> . Ex.: <i>huren</i> [ <i>heu'ren</i> ] ... .. When between two consonants, it is like <i>u</i> in <i>mud</i> , as <i>juk</i> ( <i>yuk</i> ) ... ..	... eu ... u
V, v —	( <i>fay</i> ) is like a soft <i>f</i> , as <i>verdek</i> [ <i>fe(r)rdek'</i> ] ... ..	... f
W, w —	( <i>vay</i> ) is something like the English <i>w</i> , but the upper teeth should touch the lower lip in pronouncing it. Ex.: <i>wijf</i> ( <i>weyf</i> ) ... ..	... w
X, x —	( <i>eks</i> ) as in English ... ..	... x
Z, z —	( <i>zed</i> ) as in English ... ..	... z

NOTE.—C, Q, and X only occur in words borrowed from other languages.

## Vowels, Diphthongs, Gutturals, &c.

The Vowels are employed as SIMPLE VOWELS, and also to form DIPHTHONGS.

The SIMPLE VOWELS are *Single* and *Double*, viz., *a*, *aa*; *e*, *ee*; (-), *eu*; *i*, *ie*; *o*, *oo*; *u*, *uu*; also (-), *oe*.

For the *Single Vowels* see pp. 6 and 7; the *Double Vowels* are as follows:—

					Phonetics used.
<i>aa</i>	like <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> , as <i>raad</i> (raht) ...	...	...	...	ah
<i>ee</i>	„ <i>ay</i> in <i>day</i> , as <i>deel</i> (dayl) ...	...	...	...	ay
<i>ie</i>	like <i>ee</i> in <i>deep</i> , as <i>diep</i> (deep) ...	...	...	...	ee
<i>oo</i>	„ <i>o</i> in <i>go</i> , as <i>vroom</i> (frohm) ...	...	...	...	oh
<i>uu</i>	„ <i>u</i> when long (see “Alphabet”), as <i>natuur</i> (nahtēur) ...	...	...	...	ēu
<i>eu</i>	something like <i>u</i> in <i>turn</i> [not so open as <i>e(r)</i> , and longer]; better, like German <i>ö</i> , as <i>neus</i> [nu(r)ss] ...	...	...	...	u, u(r)
<i>oe</i>	like <i>oo</i> in <i>food</i> , as <i>boek</i> (boo'k) ...	...	...	...	oo

The DIPHTHONGS are *au*, *ou*, *ei*, *ij*, *ui*, *aai*, *eeu*, *oei*, *ooi*, *ieu*, pronounced as follows:—

<i>au</i> } <i>ou</i> }	like <i>ow</i> in <i>cow</i> , as { <i>rauw</i> (row) ... <i>koud</i> (kowt) ... }	...	...	...	ow
<i>ei</i>	has no exact counterpart in English; it is somewhat like <i>ey</i> in <i>they</i> , very lightly pronounced, as <i>meid</i> (meyt) ...	...	...	...	ey
<i>ij</i>	= <i>ei</i> (see above), as <i>dijk</i> (deyk) ... In the ending <i>lijk(s)</i> , <i>ij</i> is like <i>e</i> in <i>term</i> , as <i>dagelijks</i> [dahgele(r)ks] ...	...	...	...	ey e(r)
<i>ui</i>	like <i>oy</i> in <i>toy</i> , lightly and quickly passed over, as <i>huis</i> (hoys) ...	...	...	...	oy
<i>aai</i>	= <i>aa</i> + <i>i</i> short, which see, as <i>maaien</i> [mah'i- e(r)n] ...	...	...	...	ah'i
<i>oei</i>	= <i>oe</i> + <i>i</i> short, which see, as <i>moei</i> (moo'i) ...	...	...	...	oo'i
<i>ooi</i>	= <i>oo</i> + <i>i</i> short, which see, as <i>hooi</i> (hoh'i) ...	...	...	...	oh'i

DIPHTHONGS (*cont.*)—Phonetics  
used.

<i>eeu</i> }	These diphthongs are always followed by <i>w</i> , and the <i>u</i> in each is silent, so that we get:—		
<i>ieu</i> }			
	<i>eeuw</i> = <i>ee</i> + <i>w</i> , as <i>leeuw</i> (lay'w)	...	... ay'w
	<i>ieuw</i> = <i>ie</i> + <i>w</i> , as <i>nieuw</i> (nee'w)	...	... ee'w

NOTE.—(1) When *eeuw* or *ieuw* is followed by another syllable, the *w* is joined on to this syllable, as *leeuwerik* (lay'werik).

(2) *Uw*, as in *zwaluw*, = *u* long + *w*; thus *zwaluw* is pronounced—zwa(h)lēuw.

## GUTTURALS, &amp;c.:—

<i>g</i> and <i>ch</i> .	These gutturals have the same sound at the end of a word, but must not be confounded, as they have different meanings; e.g., <i>ligt</i> (licht), <i>lies</i> (verb); <i>licht</i> (licht), <i>light</i> (noun)	... ..	<i>ch</i>
<i>sch</i> ,	at the beginning of a word, is pronounced as <i>s</i> and <i>ch</i> joined, as <i>schip</i> (schip)	... ..	<i>sch</i>
	In the middle or at the end of a word, it is pronounced very like <i>s</i> , as <i>tusschen</i> [tus'se(r)n], <i>bosch</i> (boss)	... ..	<i>s</i> , <i>ss</i>
<i>th</i>	is pronounced like <i>t</i> , as <i>thans</i> [ta(h)nss]	... ..	<i>t</i>
<i>ng</i>	is a soft, one-consonant, nasal sound, pronounced like <i>ng</i> in <i>thing</i> . It should never be divided into two sounds, as in <i>finger</i> , <i>hunger</i> , &c.; e.g., <i>vinger</i> [fing'e(r)r]	... ..	<i>ng</i>

## PRELIMINARY NOTES.

**Pronunciation.**—The student is recommended to familiarize himself at the outset with the few points in connection with the pronunciation of Dutch which present any difficulty, viz., the gutturals *g* and *ch*, and the diphthongs *ei*, *ij*, *ui*, and *eu*. The phonetic signs *g* and *ch* convey no adequate idea of the gutturals, which should, if possible, be learned from a native of Holland. The same plan would be advantageous as regards *ei*, *ij*, *ui*, and *eu*, although their pronunciation is much simpler (see p. 8).

It is best to learn the *Vocabularies* and *Conversations* by heart, by repeating them aloud, following the pronunciation in the

third column. Thus the tongue becomes expert in forming the words and the ear familiar with the sounds.

NOTE.—(1) Sometimes a consonant is doubled in the phonetics to keep the preceding vowel short, as *blind* (blinnt).

(2) *Ig* is pronounced "e(r)g (or e(r)ch)", as in *twintig* [twinte(r)ch].

(3) *Ir* is like "ir" in "mirror," NOT as in "bird"; the phonetic sign used is *ir* (italics), as *firma* (fir'mah).

**Accent.**—1. In words of more than one syllable the stress is laid mostly on the root syllable, as in *prevelen* [pray'fe(r)le(r)n].

2. Prefixes are accented, as in *aartsbisschop* (ahrts'bissop), *antwoord* [a(h)nt'wohrt], *ondank* [on'da(h)nk].

EXCEPTIONS: *Be, ge, er, her, ont, ver*; as in *betalen* [be(r)-tah'le(r)n], *gelooven* [ge(r)loh'fe(r)n].

3. Suffixes are NOT accented; as in *bedelaar* [bay'de(r)lahr], *lomperd* [lom'pe(r)rt], *kinderlijk* [kin'de(r)rle(r)k], &c.

EXCEPTIONS: *Eel, egge, ei, es, ij, in, ier*—which are accented; as in *houweel* (howayl'), *prinses* (prinsess'), &c.

N.B.—The accented syllable is marked in the phonetics by the apostrophe ('), as above. In many Dutch words the accentuation follows the English or falls naturally, and the mark is omitted.

**Long and Short Vowels.**—I. DOUBLE VOWELS are always long, as *paard* (pahrt), *stroom* (strohm).

II. SINGLE VOWELS are long or short, viz.:—

(a) Long at the end of a syllable, as *mager* [mah-ger], *olifant* [oh-lee-fa(h)nt], EXCEPT at the end of a word, as *stille* [stille(r)], *kraai* (krah'i), *viooltje* [fee-ohlt'ye(r)].

(b) Short—

(1) between two consonants in the same syllable, as *redde* [red-de(r)n], *kost* (kosst), *artisjok* [a(h)r-tis-yok];

(2) in prefixes and suffixes, as *gezang* [ge(r)-za(h)ng], *bezwijmen* [be(r)-zweyme(r)n];

(3) before *ch*, as *lucht* (lucht), *licht* (licht).

NOTE.—A single CONSONANT commences a syllable, as *eten* [ay-te(r)n—not ayt-e(r)n], *papegaai* [pah-pe(r)-gah'i], *zeeboezem* [zay-boo-ze(r)m].

Where two consonants occur in the middle of a word, the syllables are divided between them, as *vallen* [fa(h)l'-len], *donder* [don'-de(r)r], EXCEPT when the preceding syllable is merely a PREFIX ending in a vowel, as *geblijf* [ge(r)-blaf(h)l'f].

**Rules of Spelling.**—1. The vowels *a, e, o, u* are written single at the end of a syllable, when accented, as *va'der, ste'den, lo'ven, mu'ren*; EXCEPT in a number of words which have *ee*, and others which have *oo*, as *hee'ten, koo'pen, &c.*

2. *l* is written single in the suffix *isch*, as *godisch*.

3. The double vowels *ee, oo, ie* are written

(a) At the end of words of one syllable; as *zee, stroo, drie*.

(b) In suffixes; as *houweelen, Europeesche, werkelooze, massief, graniet*.

4. Some words are written with either a single or double vowel, according to the meaning, as *gene* (that), *geene* (no); *hopen* (to hope), *hoopen* (heaps); *kolen* (coals), *koolen* (cabbages), &c.

# VOCABULARIES.

## 1. The World and its Elements.

(*De Wereld en hare Elementen.*)

(See Notes on GENDER, pp. 69-71; ARTICLES, p. 69.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Air	<i>lucht</i> f.	<i>lucht</i>
cloud	<i>wolk</i> f.	<i>wol'k</i>
cold	<i>koude</i> f.	<i>kowde(r)</i>
Creator	<i>Schepper</i> m.	<i>schep'pe(r)r</i>
darkness	<i>duisternis</i> f.	<i>doyss'te(r)rniss</i>
dew	<i>dauw</i> m.	<i>dow</i> (like <i>cow</i> )
dust	<i>stof</i> n.	<i>stoff</i>
earth	<i>aarde</i> f.	<i>ahrde(r)</i>
East	<i>oosten</i> n.	<i>ohs'te(r)n</i>
eclipse	<i>eclips</i> f.	<i>ayklipss'</i>
fire	<i>vuur</i> n., <i>brand</i> m.	<i>fēur</i> , <i>bra(h)nt</i>
fog	<i>mist</i> m.	<i>misst</i>
frost	<i>vorst</i> f.	<i>forrst</i>
God	<i>God</i> m.	<i>got</i>
hail	<i>hagel</i> m.	<i>hah'ge(r)l</i>
heat	<i>hitte</i> f.	<i>hitte(r)</i>
Heaven	<i>hemel</i> m.	<i>hay'me(r)l</i>
Hell	<i>hel</i> f.	<i>hel</i>
light	<i>licht</i> n.	<i>licht</i>
lightning	<i>bliksem</i> m.	<i>blik'se(r)m</i>
moon	<i>maan</i> f.	<i>mahn</i>
—, full	<i>volle maan</i> f.	<i>fol'le(r) mahn</i>
—, new	<i>nieuwe maan</i> f.	<i>nee'we(r) mahn</i>
moonlight	<i>maanlicht</i> n.	<i>mahnlicht</i>
nature	<i>natuur</i> f.	<i>nahtēur'</i>
North	<i>noorden</i> n.	<i>nohr'de(r)n</i>
rainbow	<i>regenboog</i> m.	<i>ray'ge(r)n-bohch</i>
shade, shadow	<i>schaduw</i> f.	<i>scha(h)dēuw</i>
sky	<i>lucht</i> f.	<i>lucht</i>
South	<i>zuiden</i> n.	<i>zoy'de(r)n</i>
sun	<i>zon</i> f.	<i>zon</i>
thunder	<i>donder</i> m.	<i>don'de(r)r</i>
weather	<i>weder</i> n.	<i>way'de(r)r</i>
West	<i>westen</i> n.	<i>wess'te(r)n</i>
wind	<i>wind</i> m.	<i>winnt</i>
world	<i>wereld</i> f.	<i>way're(r)lt</i>

2. Land and Water. (*Land en Water.*)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Bay	<i>baai</i> m.	bah'i
beach	<i>strand</i> n.	stra(h)nt
cliff	<i>klip</i> f.	klip
coast	<i>kust</i> f.	kusst
current	<i>stroom</i> m.	strohm
dale	<i>dal</i> n.	da(h)l
ebb	<i>eb</i> f.	ep
flow (rising tide)	<i>vloed</i> m.	floo't
foam	<i>schuim</i> n.	schoym
hill	<i>heuvel</i> m.	hu(r)'fe(r)l
ice	<i>ijs</i> n.	eyss
island	<i>eiland</i> n.	eyla(h)nt
lake	<i>meer</i> n.	mayr
mainland	<i>vastland</i> n.	fa(h)stla(h)nt
mountain	<i>berg</i> m.	berch
mud	<i>modder</i> f.	mod'de(r)r
peninsula	<i>schiereiland</i> n.	scheer'eyla(h)nt
rain	<i>regen</i> m.	ray'ge(r)n
river	<i>rivier</i> f.	reefeer'
rock	<i>rots</i> f.	rotss
sand	<i>zand</i> n.	za(h)nt
sea	<i>zee</i> f.	zay
sea-shore	<i>lage zeekust</i> f.	lahge(r) zay'kust
shingle	<i>kiezel</i> n.	kee'ze(r)l
shore	<i>oever</i> m., <i>strand</i> n.	oofe(r)r', stra(h)nt
snow	<i>sneeuw</i> f.	snay'w
star	<i>ster</i> f.	sterr
storm (on land)	<i>storm</i> m.	storm
stream	<i>stroom</i> m.	strohm
thaw	<i>dooi</i> m.	doh'i
tide	<i>getij</i> n.	ge(r)tey [flood
at high tide	<i>hoogwater</i> n., <i>vloed</i>	hohg'wahte(r)r,
at low tide	<i>laagwater</i> n., <i>eb</i> f.	lahg'wahte(r)r
water, fresh	<i>zoet water</i> n.	zoot wahte(r)r
—, salt	<i>zout water</i> n.	zowt wahte(r)r
waterfall	<i>waterval</i>	wahte(r)rfa(h)l
wave	<i>golf</i> f.	gol'f
well	<i>wel</i> , <i>bron</i> f.	wel, bro(h)n



3. Minerals and Metals. (*Mineralen en Metalen.*)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Agate	<i>agaatsteen</i> m.	ahgaht'stayn
alum	<i>aluin</i> f.	ahloyn'
amber	<i>amber</i> m.	a(h)mbe(r)r
brass	<i>geel koper</i> n.	gayl kohpe(r)r
bronze	<i>brons</i> n.	brons
carbuncle	<i>karbonkel</i> m.	kahrbon'ke(r)l
cement	<i>cement</i> n.	se(r)ment
chalk	<i>krijt</i> n.	kreyt
clay	<i>klei</i> f.	kley
coal	<i>kool</i> f.	kohl
copper	<i>koper</i> n.	kohpe(r)r
coral	<i>koraal</i> n.	kohrahl'
crystal	<i>kristal</i> n.	krissta(h)l'
diamond	<i>diamant</i> m.	deeahma(h)nt
emerald	<i>smaragd</i> m.	smahra(h)gt
glass	<i>glas</i> n.	gla(h)ss
gold	<i>goud</i> n.	gowt
granite	<i>graniet</i> n.	grahneet'
gravel	<i>kiezelsand</i> n.	kee'zelza(h)nt
iron	<i>ijzer</i> n.	ey'ze(r)r [ze(r)r
—, cast	<i>gegoten ijzer</i>	ge(r)goh'te(r)n ey'-
—, wrought	<i>gesmeed ijzer</i>	ge(r)smayt ey'ze(r)r
lead	<i>lood</i> n.	loht
lime	<i>kalk</i> f.	ka(h)lk
marble	<i>marmer</i> n.	ma(h)r'me(r)r
mercury	<i>kwikzilver</i> n.	kwikzilfe(r)r
metals	<i>metalen</i> n.	maytah'lern
mine	<i>mijn</i> f.	meyn
mortar	<i>mortel</i> m.	mort'e(r)l
ore	<i>erts</i> n.	e(r)rtss
pearl	<i>parel</i> f.	pahre(r)l
quartz	<i>kwarts</i> n.	kwa(h)rtss
ruby	<i>robijn</i> m.	rohbeyn'
sapphire	<i>saffier</i> m.	sa(h)ffeer'
silver	<i>zilver</i> n.	zilfe(r)r
steel	<i>staal</i> n.	stahl
stone	<i>steen</i> m.	stayn
tin	<i>tin</i> n.	tin

## 4. Animals, Birds, and Fishes.

(Dieren, Vogels en Visschen.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Animal	<i>dier</i> n.	deer
antelope	<i>antilope</i> f.	a(h)nteelohpe(r)
barking	<i>geblaf</i> n.	ge(r)bla(h)f
bear	<i>beer</i> m.	bayr
bird	<i>vogel</i> m.	foh'ge(r)l
blackbird	<i>merel</i> f.	mayre(r)l
bleating	<i>geblaas</i> n.	ge(r)blaht'
bull	<i>bul, stier</i> m.	bul (like <i>but</i> ), steer
calf	<i>kalf</i> n.	ka(h)lf
carp	<i>karper</i> m.	ka(h)rpe(r)r
cat	<i>kat</i> f.	ka(h)t
cattle	<i>vee</i> n.	fay
chicken	<i>kuiken</i> n.	koyke(r)n
claw	<i>klauw</i> m.	klow (like <i>cow</i> )
cock	<i>haan</i> m.	hahn
cod	<i>kabeljauw</i> f.	ka(h)belyow
colt	<i>veulen</i> n.	fu(r)'le(r)n
cow	<i>koe</i> f.	koo
crab	<i>krab</i> f.	kra(h)p
crow	<i>kraai</i> f.	krah'i
cuckoo	<i>koekoek</i> m.	koo'kook
dog	<i>hond</i> m.	hont
donkey	<i>ezel</i> m.	ay'ze(r)l
dove	<i>duif</i> f.	doyf
duck	<i>eend</i> f.	aynt
eagle	<i>arend</i> m.	ahre(r)nt
eel	<i>aal</i> m.	ahl
elephant	<i>olifant</i> m.	oh'leefa(h)nt
feather	<i>veder</i> f.	fay'de(r)r
fins	<i>vinnen</i> f. pl.	fin'ne(r)n
fish	<i>visch</i> m.	fiss
fox	<i>vos</i> m.	foss
fur	<i>bont</i> n.	bont
gills	<i>kieuwen</i> f. pl.	kee'we(r)n
goat	<i>bok</i> m., <i>geit</i> f.	bok, geyt
goose	<i>gans</i> f.	ga(h)nss
grouse	<i>korhoen</i> n.	korr'hoon

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
gull	<i>meeuw</i> f.	may'w
haddock	<i>schelvisch</i> m.	schel'fiss
hair	<i>haar</i> n.	hahr
hare	<i>haas</i> m.	halss
hawk	<i>havik</i> m.	hahfik
hen	<i>hoen</i> m., <i>hen</i> f.	hoon, hen
herd	<i>kudde</i> f.	kud'de(r)
herring	<i>haring</i> m.	hahring
hoof	<i>hoef</i> m.	hoof
horn	<i>horen</i> m., <i>hoorn</i> n.	hohre(r)n, hohrn
horse	<i>paard</i> n.	pahrt
howling	<i>gehuil</i> n.	ge(r)hoyl'
lamb	<i>lam</i> n.	la(h)m
lark	<i>leeuwerik</i> m.	lay'we(r)rik
lion	<i>leeuw</i> m.	lay'w
lobster	<i>zeekreeft</i> m.	zay'krayft
mackerel	<i>makreel</i> m.	ma(h)krayl
magpie	<i>ekster</i> f.	ekste(r)r
mane	<i>manen</i> f. pl.	mah'ne(r)n
monkey	<i>aap</i> m.	ahp
mouse	<i>muis</i> n.	moyss
mule	<i>muilezel</i> m.	moyl'ayze(r)l
neighing	<i>gehinnik</i> n.	ge(r)hin'nik
nightingale	<i>nachtegaal</i> m.	na(h)chte(r)gahl
ostrich	<i>struisvogel</i> m.	stroyss-fohge(r)l
owl	<i>uil</i> m.	oyl
ox	<i>os</i> m.	oss
oysters	<i>oesters</i> f. pl.	ooste(r)rss
parrot	<i>papegaai</i> m.	pahpe(r)gah'i
partridge	<i>patrijs</i> m.	pahtreyss'
paw	<i>poot</i> m.	poht
pheasant	<i>fazant</i> m.	fahza(h)nt'
pig	<i>varken</i> n.	fa(h)r'ke(r)n
pigeon	<i>duif</i> f.	doyf
pike	<i>snoek</i> m.	snook
quail	<i>kwartel</i> m.	kwa(h)rte(r)l
rat	<i>rat</i> f.	ra(h)t
raven	<i>raaf</i> f.	rahf
salmon	<i>zalm</i> m.	za(h)l'm
salt fish	<i>zoutevisch</i> m.	zowte(r)fiss

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
scales	<i>schubben</i> f. pl.	schubbe(r)n
sheep	<i>schaap</i> n.	schahp
snipe	<i>snip</i> f.	snip
sole	<i>tong</i> f.	tong
sparrow	<i>musch</i> f.	muss
swallow	<i>zwaluw</i> f.	zwah'leūw
swan	<i>zwaan</i> m.	zwahn
tail	<i>staart</i> m.	stahrt
thrush	<i>lijster</i> f.	leyste(r)r
tiger	<i>tijger</i> m.	tey'ge(r)r
trout	<i>forel</i> f.	fohre(r)l'
turbot	<i>tarbot</i> f.	ta(h)rbot
turkey	<i>kalkoen</i> m.	ka(h)lkoon'
turtle	<i>zeeschildpad</i> f.	zay'schiltpa(h)t
whale	<i>walvisch</i> m.	wa(h)l'fiss
whiting	<i>wijting</i> n.	wey'ting
wing	<i>vleugel</i> m.	flu(r)'ge(r)l
wolf	<i>wolf</i> m.	wolf
woodpecker	<i>specht</i> m.	specht
wood-pigeon	<i>woudduif</i> f.	wowd'doyf
wool	<i>wol</i> f.	wol

### 5. Reptiles & Insects. (*Kruipend Gedierte en Insecten.*)

Ant	<i>mier</i> f.	meer
bee	( <i>honig</i> ) <i>bij</i> f.	(hohning) bey
beetle	<i>tor, kever</i> m.	tor, kayfe(r)r
butterfly	<i>kapel</i> f., <i>vlinder</i> m.	kahpell', flin'de(r)r
caterpillar	<i>rups</i> f.	rups
flea	<i>vloo</i> f.	floh
fly	<i>vlieg</i> f.	fleech
frog	<i>kikvorsch</i> m.	kikforss
gnat	<i>mug</i> f.	much
grasshopper	<i>sprinkhaan</i> m.	sprink'hahn
mosquito	<i>musket</i> m.	muskeet'
moth	<i>mot</i> f.	mot
serpent	<i>slang</i> f.	sla(h)ng
silkworm	<i>zijworm</i> m.	zeyworm
snail	<i>slak</i> f.	sla(h)k
snake	<i>slang</i> f.	sla(h)ng

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
spider	<i>spin</i> f.	spin
sting	<i>angel</i> m.	a(h)ng'e(r)l
toad	<i>pad</i> f.	pa(h)t
viper	<i>adder</i> f.	a(h)d'de(r)r
wasp	<i>wesp</i> f.	wesp
worm	<i>worm</i> m.	wor'm

## 6. Fruits, Trees, Flowers, and Vegetables.

(*Vruchten, Boomen, Bloemen en Groenten.*)

(See Shopping, p. 109.)

Apple	<i>appel</i> m.	a(h)p'pe(r)l
artichoke	<i>artisjok</i> f.	a(h)rtisyok
ash	<i>esch</i> m.	ess
asparagus	<i>asperge</i> f.	a(h)sspersye
beans	<i>boonen</i> f. pl.	boh'ne(r)n
beech-tree	<i>beukeboom</i> m.	bu(r)'ke(r)bohm
beetroot	<i>beet</i> f.	bayt
birch	<i>berk</i> m.	berrk
blackberry	<i>braambes</i> f.	brahm'bess
bouquet	<i>bouquet, ruiker</i> m.	booket', roy'ke(r)r
branch	<i>tak</i> m.	ta(h)k
cabbage	<i>kool</i> f.	kohl
carrot	<i>wortel</i> m.	wortel
cauliflower	<i>bloemkool</i> f.	bloom'kohl
celery	<i>selderij</i> f.	sel'de(r)rey
cherry	<i>kers</i> f.	ke(r)rss
chestnut	<i>kastanje</i> f.	kahsta(h)n-ye(r)
cinnamon	<i>kaneel</i> f.	kahnayl'
crocus	<i>krokus</i> m.	krohkus
cucumber	<i>komkommer</i> m.	komkom'me(r)r
currant, black	<i>zwarte bes</i> f.	zwa(h)rte(r) bess
daffodil	<i>narcis</i> f.	narsiss
fagot	<i>takkenbos</i> m.	ta(h)k'ke(r)nboss
fig-tree	<i>vijgeboom</i> m.	feyge(r)'bohm
filbert	<i>hazelnoot</i> f.	hahze(r)lnoht
fir-tree	<i>pijnboom</i> m.	peyn'bohm
flower	<i>bloem</i> f.	bloom
forest	<i>bosch</i> n.	boss
garlic	<i>knoflook</i> n.	k-noflohk
ginger	<i>gember</i> m.	gem'be(r)r

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
gooseberry	<i>kruisbes</i> f.	kroyss'bess
grapes (bunch of)	<i>tros druiven</i> f. pl.	tross droyfe(r)n
ivy	<i>klimop</i> n.	klimop
kernel	<i>pit</i> f.	pit
leaf	<i>blad</i> n.	bla(h)t
lemon	<i>citroen</i> m.	sitroon
lettuce	<i>latuw</i> f.	lahtēuw
lily	<i>lelie</i> f.	lay'lee
mace	<i>foelie</i> f.	foo'lee
melon	<i>meloen</i> m.	me(r)'loon
mulberry	<i>moerbei</i> f.	moor'bey
myrtle	<i>mirt</i> f.	mir't
nettle	<i>netel</i> f.	nayte(r)l
nut	<i>noot</i> f.	noht
oak-tree	<i>eikeboom</i> m.	eyke(r)'boh̄m
parsley	<i>peterselie</i> f.	payte(r)rsay'lee
pear	<i>peer</i> f.	payr
peas (green)	<i>eruten</i> f. pl.	erten
pine (tree)	<i>pijnboom</i> m.	peyboh̄m
pine-apple	<i>aananas</i> f.	ahnahna(h)s
pink	<i>anjelier</i> f.	a(h)nyeleer
plum	<i>pruim</i> f.	proym
potato	<i>aardappel</i> m.	ahrd'a(h)p-pe(r)l
radishes	<i>radijzen</i> f. pl.	rahdey'ze(r)n
raspberry	<i>framboos</i> f.	fra(h)m'boh̄ss
root	<i>wortel</i> m.	wor'te(r)l
rose	<i>roos</i> f.	roh̄ss
spinach	<i>spinazie</i> f.	spinahzee
stalk (of a plant)	<i>steel</i> m.	stayl
strawberry	<i>aardbei</i> f.	ahrd'bey
stump (of a tree)	<i>stomp</i> m.	stomp
tree	<i>boom</i> m.	boh̄m
tulip	<i>tulp</i> f.	tulp
turnip	<i>knol</i> m.	k-nol
vine	<i>wijngaard</i> m.	weyn'gahrt
violet	<i>violtje</i> n.	fee-ohlt'ye(r)
walnut	<i>walnoot</i> f.	wa(h)l'noht
watercress	<i>waterkers</i> f.	wahte(r)rkerss
wax	<i>was</i> n.	wa(h)ss
willow	<i>wilg</i> m.	wilch

7. Colours. (*Kleuren.*)

(See Shopping, p. 109.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Black	<i>zwart</i>	zwa(h)rt
blue	<i>blauw</i>	blow (like cow)
brown	<i>bruin</i>	broin
crimson	<i>karmozijn</i>	karmohzeyn'
dark	<i>donker</i>	don'ke(r)r
green	<i>groen</i>	groon
grey	<i>grijs</i>	greyss
light	<i>licht</i>	licht
lilac	<i>lila</i>	leelah
orange	<i>oranje</i>	ohra(h)n' ye(r)
pink	<i>rose</i>	rose(r)
purple	<i>purper</i>	purpe(r)r
red	<i>rood</i>	roht
scarlet	<i>scharlaken rood</i>	scha(h)rlahken roht
violet	<i>violet , paars</i>	feeohlett' , pahrs
white	<i>wit</i>	wit
yellow	<i>geel</i>	gayl

8. Times and Seasons. (*Tijden en Jaargetijden.*)

(For Conversations see page 106.)

Afternoon	<i>namiddag m.</i>	nahmid'da(h)ch
birthday	<i>verjaardag m.</i>	fe(h)rjahrda(h)ch
Christmas	<i>Kerstmis f.</i>	kerrstmiss
— Eve	<i>Avond voor Kerstmis</i>	ahfont fohr kerrst-
dawn	<i>dageraad m.</i>	dah'ge(r)raht [miss
day	<i>dag m.</i>	da(h)ch [dahg
day, to-	<i>heden, van daag</i>	hayde(r)n, fa(h)n
days of the week	<i>dagen van de week</i>	da(h)ge(r)n fa(h)n de(r) wayk
Monday	<i>Maandag</i>	mahn'da(h)ch
Tuesday	<i>Dinsdag</i>	dinss'da(h)ch
Wednesday	<i>Woensdag</i>	woonss'da(h)ch
Thursday	<i>Donderdag</i>	don'de(r)rda(h)ch
Friday	<i>Vrijdag</i>	frey'da(h)ch
Saturday	<i>Zaterdag</i>	zah'terda(h)ch
Sunday	<i>Zondag</i>	zon'da(h)ch

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Easter	<i>Paschen</i> f.	pah'se(r)n
evening, eve	<i>avond</i> m.	ah'font
fortnight	<i>veertien dagen</i>	fayrteen dahge(r)n
Good-Friday	<i>Goede Vrijdag</i> m.	goode(r) freyda(h)ch
holiday	<i>feestdag</i> m.	faysst'da(h)ch
hour	<i>uur</i> n.	ēur
—, half-an-	<i>een half uur</i>	ayn ha(h)lf ēur
last night	<i>gisteravond</i> m.	gisterrahfont
Lent	<i>vastentijd</i>	fa(h)stenteyt
Michaelmas	<i>Sint-Michiel</i>	sint mich-eel'
midnight	<i>midnacht</i> m.	mid'de(r)r-na(h)cht
Midsummer	<i>midzomer</i>	midzohme(r)r
minute	<i>minuut</i> f.	meeneūt'
month	<i>maand</i> f.	mahnt
months, the	<i>de maanden</i>	de(r) mahnde(r)n
January	<i>Januari</i>	yahneūah'ree
February	<i>Februari</i>	faybreūah'ree
March	<i>Maart</i>	mahrt
April	<i>April</i>	ahpril'
May	<i>Mei</i>	mey
June	<i>Juni</i>	yeū'nee
July	<i>Juli</i>	yeū'lee
August	<i>Augustus</i>	owguss'tuss
September	<i>September</i>	septem'be(r)r
October	<i>October</i>	oktoh'be(r)r
November	<i>November</i>	nohfem'be(r)r
December	<i>December</i>	day-sem'be(r)r
morning	<i>morgen</i> m.	morge(r)n
morrow, to- }		
New Years Eve	<i>Oudejaarsavond</i> m.	owde(r)yahrsah-
night	<i>nacht</i> m.	na(h)cht [font
noon	<i>middag</i> m.	mid'da(h)ch
quarter	<i>kwartier</i> l.	kwa(h)rteer
— of an hour	<i>een kwartier (uurs)</i>	ayn kwa(h)rteer (ēurss)
seasons, the	<i>jaargetijden</i> n.pl.	yahrge(r)teyde(r)n
Spring	<i>Lente</i> f.	lente(r)
Summer	<i>Zomer</i> m.	zohme(r)r
Autumn	<i>Herfst</i> m.	herrfst
Winter	<i>Winter</i> m.	win'te(r)r



English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
second	<i>seconde</i> f.	se(r)konde(r)
sunrise	<i>zonsopgang</i> m.	zonsop'ga(h)ng
sunset	<i>zonsondergang</i> m.	zonson'de(r)r-
time	<i>tijd</i> m.	teyt [ga(h)ng
twilight	<i>schemering</i> f.	schayme(r)ring
week	<i>week</i> f.	wayk
week-day	<i>werkdag</i> m.	werrkda(h)ch
weekly	<i>wekelijksch</i>	wayke(r)le(r)ks
Whitsuntide	<i>Pinksteren</i> f.	pinkste(r)ren
year	<i>jaar</i> n.	yahr
yesterday	<i>gisteren</i>	giste(r)ren
— morning	— <i>morgen</i>	— mor'ge(r)n
— evening	— <i>avond</i>	— ah'font

### 9. Holidays in Holland.

(*Algemeen erkende Feestdagen.*)

Ascension Day	<i>Hemelvaartsdag</i> m.	hay'me(r)lfahrts- da(h)ch
Christmas Day	<i>Kerstdag</i> m.	kerrst'da(h)ch
Easter Day	<i>Paaschdag</i> m.	pahss'da(h)ch
Good Friday	<i>Goede Vrijdag</i> m.	goode(r) freyda(h)ch
New Year's Day	<i>Nieuwjaarsdag</i> m.	nee'w - yahrss- da(h)ch
Whitsunday	<i>Pinksterdag</i> m.	pinkste(r)rda(h)ch

### 10. Town and Country. (*Stad en Land.*)

(For Conversations see page 108.)

Bank (mound)	<i>oever</i> m.	oo'fe(r)r
barn	<i>schuur</i> f.	schēūr
bridge	<i>brug</i> f.	bruch
brook	<i>beek</i> f.	bayk
building (edifice)	<i>gebouw</i> n.	ge(r)bow'
bush	<i>kreupelhout</i> n.	kru(r)pelhowt
cathedral	<i>domkerk</i> f.	dom'kerrk
country	<i>land</i> n.	la(h)nt
courtyard	<i>binnenplaats</i> f.	binne(r)nplahstss
custom-house	<i>douanenkantoor</i> n.	doeahnenka(h)n-
dale	<i>dal</i> n.	da(h)l [tohr
ditch	<i>sloot</i> f.	sloht
environs	<i>omstreken</i> f.pl.	om'strayken

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
exchange	<i>beurs</i> f.	bu(r)rss
farm	<i>hoeve</i> f.	hoofe(r)
fence	<i>schutting</i> f.	schut'ting
field	<i>veld</i> f.	felt
foot-path	<i>voetpad</i> n.	foo't-pa(h)t
forest	<i>bosch</i> n.	boss
gate	<i>poort</i> f., <i>hek</i> n.	pohrt, hek
grass	<i>gras</i> n.	gra(h)ss
hay	<i>hooi</i> n.	hoh'i
high-road	<i>straatweg</i> m.	straht'wech
hospital	<i>hospitaal</i> n.	hoss'peetahl
hunter	<i>jager</i> m.	yahge(r)r
hut	<i>hut</i> f.	hut
inn (public-house)	<i>herberg</i> f.	herr'be(r)rch
log	<i>blok</i> n.	blok
market	<i>markt</i> f.	ma(h)rkt
meadow	<i>weide</i> f.	wey'de(r)
mile	<i>mijl</i> f.	meyl
mill	<i>molen</i> m.	moh'len
monument	<i>gedenkteeken</i> n.	ge(r)denk'tayken
palace	<i>paleis</i> n.	pahleyss'
path	<i>pad</i> n.	pa(h)t
pier	<i>hoofd</i> n.	hohft
police-station	<i>politie-bureau</i> n.	poh-lee'tsee-beu'roh
prison	<i>gevangenis</i> f.	ge(r)fa(h)ng'e(r)-
river	<i>rivier</i> f.	reefeer' [niss
road	<i>weg</i> m.	wech
school	<i>school</i> f.	schohl
shepherd	<i>herder</i> m.	herr'de(r)r
shop	<i>winkel</i> m.	win'kel
soil	<i>bodem</i> , <i>grond</i> m.	boh'de(r)m, gront
square	<i>vierkant</i> , <i>plein</i> n.	feer'ka(h)nt, pleyn
street	<i>straat</i> f.	straht
timber	<i>hout</i> n.	howt
tower	<i>toren</i> m.	toh'ren
town	<i>stad</i> f.	sta(h)t
town-hall	<i>stadhuis</i> n.	sta(h)t-hoyss
university	<i>universiteit</i> f.	euneeferseeteyt'
valley	<i>vallei</i> f., <i>dal</i> n.	fa(h)l'ley, da(h)l
village	<i>dorp</i> n.	dorp

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
waterfall	<i>waterval</i> m.	wahte(r)rfa(h)l
wood (trees, etc.)	<i>woud</i> n.	wowt

### 11. Mankind: Relations.

(*Menschelijk geslacht: Familiebetrekkingen.*)

Aunt	<i>tante</i> f.	ta(h)n'te(r)
bachelor	<i>vrijgezel</i> m.	freyge(r)zell
boy	<i>jongen</i> m.	yo(h)ngen
bride	<i>bruid</i> f.	broyt
bridegroom	<i>bruidegom</i> m.	broyde(r)gom
brother	<i>broeder</i> m.	brooder(r)
child	<i>kind</i> n.	kinnt
cousin	<i>neef</i> m., <i>nicht</i> f.	nayf, nicht
daughter	<i>dochter</i> m.	dochte(r)r
daughter-in-law	<i>schoondochter</i> f.	schohn'dochte(r)r
family	<i>gezin</i> n.	ge(r)zin
father	<i>vader</i> m.	fah'de(r)r
father-in-law	<i>schoonvader</i> m.	schohn'fahde(r)r
girl	<i>meisje</i> n.	meysse(r)
granddaughter	<i>kleindochter</i> f.	kley'n'dochte(r)r
grandfather	<i>grootvader</i> m.	groht'fahde(r)r
grandmother	<i>grootmoeder</i> f.	groht'moode(r)r
grandson	<i>kleinzoon</i> m.	kley'n'zohn
guardian	<i>voogd</i> m.	fohcht
heir	<i>erfgenaam</i> m.	erf'genalm [noht
husband	<i>man, echtgenoot</i> m.	ma(h)n, echt'ge(r)-
man	<i>mensch, man</i> m.	menss, ma(h)n
mother	<i>moeder</i> f.	moode(r)r
mother-in-law	<i>schoonmoeder</i> f.	schohn'moode(r)r
nephew	<i>neef</i> m.	nayf
niece	<i>nicht</i> f.	nicht
parents	<i>ouders</i> m.&f. pl.	owde(r)rss
sister	<i>zuster</i> f.	zusste(r)r
son	<i>zoon</i> m.	zohn
son-in-law	<i>schoonzoon</i> m.	schohnzohn
uncle	<i>oom</i> m.	ohm
widow	<i>weduwe</i> f.	way'deūwe(r)
widower	<i>weduwenaar</i> m.	way'deūnahr
wife	<i>vrouw, echtgenoot</i> f.	frow, echt'ge(r)noh-
woman	<i>vrouw</i> f.	frow [te(r)]

12. The Human Body. (*Het Menschelijk Lichaam.*)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Ankle	<i>enkel</i> m.	en'kel
arm	<i>arm</i> m.	a(h)rm
back	<i>rug</i> m.	ruch
beard	<i>baard</i> m.	bahrt
blood	<i>bloed</i> n.	bloo't
body	<i>lichaam</i> n.	lichahm
bones	<i>beenderen</i> n.pl.	baynde(r)ren
bowels	<i>ingewanden</i> n.pl.	in'ge(r)wa(h)nden
brain	<i>hersenen</i> f.pl.	herrsenen
cheek	<i>wang</i> f.	wa(h)ng
chest	<i>borst</i> f.	borsst
chin	<i>kin</i> f.	kin
complexion	<i>gelaatskleur</i> f.	ge(r)lahtsklu(r)r
ears	<i>ooren</i> n. pl.	ohren
elbow	<i>elleboog</i> m.	elle(r)bohch
eye	<i>oog</i> n.	ohch
face	<i>gezicht</i> n.	ge(r)zicht
fingers	<i>vingers</i> m. pl.	fung'e(r)rss
foot	<i>voet</i> m.	foo't
forehead	<i>voorhoofd</i> n.	fohr'hohft
hair	<i>haar</i> n.	hahr
hand	<i>hand</i> f.	ha(h)nt
head	<i>hoofd</i> n.	hohft
heart	<i>hart</i> n.	ha(h)rt
kidneys	<i>nieren</i> f. pl.	nee'ren
knee	<i>knie</i> f.	k-nee
leg	<i>been</i> n.	bayn
limb	<i>lid</i> n.	lit
lips	<i>lippen</i> f. pl.	lip'pe(r)n
liver	<i>lever</i> f.	layfe(r)r
lungs	<i>longen</i> f. pl.	long'e(r)n
mouth	<i>mond</i> m.	mont
nails	<i>nagels</i> m. pl.	nah'ge(r)lss
neck	<i>nek</i> m.	nek
nose	<i>neus</i> m.	nu(r)ss
pulse	<i>pols</i> m.	polss
shoulders	<i>schouders</i> m. pl.	schowde(r)rss
side	<i>zijde</i> f.	zeyde(r)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
skin	<i>huid</i> f.	hoyt
spine	<i>ruggegraat</i> f.	rugge(r)graht
stomach	<i>maag</i> f.	mahch
throat	<i>keel</i> f. (interior);	kayl, ha(h)ls
thumb	<i>duim</i> m. [ <i>hals</i> m.]	doym
toe	<i>teen</i> m.	tayn
tongue	<i>tong</i> f.	tong
tooth	<i>tand</i> m.	ta(h)nt

### 13. Health. (*Gezondheid.*)

(For Conversations see page 107.)

Accident	<i>ongeluk</i> n.	o(h)nge(r)luk
ambulance	<i>ambulance</i> f.	a(h)mbeūla(h)n'
apoplexy	<i>beroerte</i> f.	beroorte(r) [se(r)]
bandage	<i>verband</i> n.	fe(r)rba(h)nt'
biliousness	<i>galachtigheid</i> f.	gahla(h)ch'te(r)g-
bite (of a dog)	<i>hondebeet</i> m.	honde(r)bayt [hey
blisters	<i>blaar</i> f.	blahr
bruise	<i>kneuzing</i> f.	k-nu(r)zing
burn	<i>brandwonde</i> f.	bra(h)nt'wonnde(r)
to catch a disease	<i>eene ziekte krijgen</i>	ayne(r) zeekte(r) kreygen
contagion	<i>bcsmetting</i> f.	be(r)smetting
chemist's shop	<i>apotheek</i> f.	ahpohtayk'
chill	<i>koude</i> f.	kowde(r)
to catch a chill	<i>koude vatten</i>	kowde(r) fa(h)tten
chilblains	<i>winter</i> m.	winte(r)r
cough	<i>hoest</i> m. [m.]	hoost
corn	<i>eksteroog</i> n., <i>likdoorn</i>	ek'sterohg, likdohrn
cramp	<i>kramp</i> m.	kra(h)mp
cure	<i>genezing</i>	ge(r)nayzing
deaf	<i>doof</i>	dohf
dentist	<i>tandarts</i> m.	ta(h)nt'a(h)rts
diarrhœa	<i>diarrhee</i> f.	deeahray
diet	<i>dieet</i> n.	deeayt'
doctor	<i>arts, dokter</i> m.	a(h)rtss, dokte(r)r
draught	<i>geneesmiddel,</i> <i>drankje</i> n.	ge(r)nayss'mid- de(r)l, dra(h)nk'-
dumb	<i>stom</i>	stom [ye(r)]
exercise	<i>lichaamsoefening</i> f.	lichahmsoo'fening

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
exhaustion	<i>uitputting</i> f.	oyt'putting (as <i>nut</i> )
to faint	<i>flauw vallen</i>	flow fa(h)llen
fainting, — -fit	<i>flauwte</i>	flowte(r) -
fatigued	<i>vermoeid</i>	fe(r)rmooit
fever	<i>koorts</i> f.	kohrtss
fit	<i>toeval</i> n.	too'fa(h)l
fracture	<i>breuk</i> f.	bru(r)k
gout	<i>jicht</i> f.	yicht
headache	<i>hoofdpijn</i> f.	hohft'peyn
hoarse	<i>heesch</i>	hayss
hospital	<i>hospitaal</i> n.	hosspeetahl
ill	<i>ziek</i>	zeek
illness	<i>ziekte</i> f.	zeekte(r)
indigestion	<i>slechte spijsvertering</i> f.	slechte(r) speyss'- fe(r)rtairing
indisposed, to be	<i>ongesteld zijn</i>	on-ge(r)stelt' zeyn
indisposition	<i>ongesteldheid</i> f.	on-ge(r)stelt'-heyt
inflammation	<i>ontsteking</i> f.	ontstayking
lame	<i>mank</i>	ma(h)nk
medicine	<i>geneesmiddel</i> m.	ge(r)nayss'middel
nurse	<i>pleegzuster</i> f.	playgzusterr
ointment	<i>zalf</i> f.	za(h)lf
pain	<i>pijn</i> f.	peyn
paralysis	<i>verlamming</i> f.	ferla(h)mming
pill	<i>pil</i> f.	pil
poison	<i>vergif</i> n.	fe(r)rygif
poultice	<i>pap</i> f., <i>compres</i> n.	pa(h)p, kompress
prescription	<i>recept</i> n.	re(r)sept
remedy	<i>middel</i> n.	mid'del
rest	<i>rust</i> f.	russt
scald	<i>brandwonde</i> f.	bra(h)nt'wonde(r)
scratch	<i>krab</i> f.	kra(h)p
sea-sickness	<i>zeeziekte</i> f.	zay'zeekte(r)
sick	<i>misselijk</i>	missele(r)k
sore throat	<i>pijn in de keel</i>	peyn in de(r) kayl
sprain	<i>verstuiking</i> f.	fe(r)rstoy'king
sting	<i>steek</i> m.	stayk
tonic	<i>opwekkend middel</i> n.	opwekke(r)nt mid'-
wart	<i>wrat</i> f.	w-ra(h)t [del]
wound	<i>wond</i> f.	wount

14. Dress. (*Kleeding.*)

(See Shopping, Dressmaker, Shoemaker, Laundress, &amp;c., pages 100 to 112.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Blouse (lady's)	<i>blouse</i> f.	blooze
bonnet	<i>kapothoed</i> m.	kahpo(h)thoot
boots	<i>laarzen</i> f.pl.	lahrze(r)n
bracelet	<i>armband</i> m.	a(h)rm'ba(h)nt
braces	<i>bretels</i> f.pl.	bretells
brooch	<i>broche</i> f.	bro(h)sh
brush	<i>borstel</i> m.	borste(r)l
buttons	<i>knoopen</i> m.pl.	k-nohpe(r)n
button-hook	<i>knoopenhaak</i> m.	k-nohpe(r)nhahk
cap	<i>pet</i> f.	pet
cloak	<i>mantel</i> m.	ma(h)nte(r)l
clothes-brush	<i>kleerborstel</i> m.	klay'rborste(r)l
coat	<i>jas</i> f.	yass
collar	<i>kraag</i> m., <i>boord</i> m.	krahch, bohrt
comb	<i>kam</i> m.	ka(h)m [krahch
cotton	<i>katoen</i> n.	kahtoon'
drawers	<i>onderbroek</i> f.	on'de(r)rbröök
dress	<i>kleed</i> n.	klayt
gaiters	<i>slobkousen</i> f.pl.	slop'kowssen
garters	<i>kousebanden</i> m.pl.	kow'se(r)ba(h)nden
glove	<i>handschoen</i> m.	ha(h)nt'schoon
hair-pin	<i>haarspeld</i> f.	hahr-spelt
handkerchief	<i>zakdoek</i> m.	za(h)k'dook
hat	<i>hoed</i> m.	hoot
lace	<i>kant</i> f.	ka(h)nt
lining	<i>voering</i> f.	fooring
mackintosh	<i>regenjas</i> f.	ray'ge(r)nya(h)ss
necklace	<i>halssnoer</i> n.	ha(h)lssnoor
needle	<i>naald</i> f.	nahlt
overcoat	<i>overjas</i>	oh'fe(r)r-ya(h)ss
parasol	<i>parasol</i> f.	pa(h)rahsol
petticoat	<i>vrouwenrok</i>	frowe(r)nrok
pin	<i>speld</i> f.	spelt
pocket	<i>zak</i> m.	za(h)k
purse	<i>beurs</i> f.	bu(r)rss
ring	<i>ring</i> m.	ring
shirt	<i>hemd</i> n.	hemt

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
shoe	<i>schoen</i> m.	<i>schoon</i>
shoe-horn	<i>schoenhoren</i> m.	<i>schoonhohre(r)n</i>
skirt	<i>japonrok</i> m.	<i>yahpo(h)nrok</i>
slipper	<i>pantoffel</i> f.	<i>pa(h)ntoffel</i>
stays (corset)	<i>corset</i> n.	<i>korset'</i>
stockings	<i>kousen</i> f.pl.	<i>kowsse(r)n</i>
thread	<i>draad</i> m.	<i>draht</i>
tie	<i>das</i> f.	<i>da(h)ss</i>
trousers	<i>broek</i> f.	<i>broo'k</i>
umbrella	<i>paraplu</i> f.	<i>pahrahplēu'</i>
veil	<i>sluier</i> m., <i>voile</i> f.	<i>sloy'e(r)r, fwawle(r)</i>
waistcoat	<i>vest</i> n.	<i>fest</i>
watch	<i>horloge</i> n.	<i>horloh'ge(r)</i>

### 15. Food and Drink. (*Voedsel en Dranken.*)

(See also pages 14 to 18, and for Conversations see pages 104 to 106.)

Bacon	<i>spek</i> n.	<i>spek</i>
beef	<i>rundvleesch</i> n.	<i>runtflayss</i>
beef-steak	<i>biefstuk</i> m.	<i>beef'stuk</i>
beer	<i>bier</i> n.	<i>beer</i>
bread	<i>brood</i> n.	<i>broht</i>
—, brown	<i>roggebrood</i>	<i>rog'ge(r)(broht</i>
—, new	<i>versch brood</i>	<i>ferss'broht</i>
—, stale	<i>oudbakken brood</i>	<i>owdba(h)k'ke(r)n-</i>
—, white	<i>wittebrood</i>	<i>witte(r)broht [broht</i>
breakfast	<i>ontbijt</i> n.	<i>ontbeyt'</i>
butter	<i>boter</i> f.	<i>bohte(r)r</i>
cake	<i>koek</i> m., <i>tulband</i>	<i>koō'k, tulba(h)nt</i>
cheese	<i>kaas</i> f.	<i>kaliss</i>
chocolate	<i>chocolade</i> f.	<i>chokolahde(r)</i>
cigar	<i>sigaar</i> f.	<i>seeqahr</i>
coffee	<i>koffie</i> f.	<i>kof'fee</i>
cream	<i>room</i> m.	<i>rohm</i>
dinner	<i>middagmaal</i> n.	<i>mid'da(h)gmahl</i>
eggs	<i>eieren</i> n. pl.	<i>ey'e(r)re(r)n</i>
fat	<i>vet</i> n.	<i>fet</i>
flour	<i>meel</i> n.	<i>mayl</i>
gin	<i>jenever</i> m.	<i>ye(r)nayfe(r)r</i>
ham	<i>ham</i> m.	<i>ha(h)m</i>



English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
honey	<i>honig</i> m.	hohnig
ice	<i>ijs</i> n.	eyss
jam	<i>gelei</i> f.	she(r)ley
kidneys	<i>nieren</i> f.pl.	neere(r)n
lamb	<i>lamsvleesch</i> n.	la(h)msflayss
lean	<i>mager vleesch</i>	mahge(r)r flayss
lemonade	<i>limonade</i> f.	leemonah'de(r)
meat	<i>vleesch</i> n.	flayss
—, boiled	<i>gekookt vleesch</i>	ge(r)kohkt flayss
—, roast	<i>gebraden vleesch</i>	ge(r)brahden flayss
milk	<i>melk</i> f.	mel'k
mustard	<i>mosterd</i> m.	mossterrt
mutton	<i>schapevleesch</i> n.	schah'pe(r)flayss
— cutlets	<i>schapecoteletten</i> f.	schah'pe(r)kohte(r)-
oil	<i>olie</i> f.	ohlee [lette(r)n
omelet	<i>omelet</i> f.	o(h)melet
onion	<i>ui, ajuin</i> m.	oy, ahyoin'
pepper	<i>peper</i> f.	paype(r)r
pork	<i>varkensvleesch</i> n.	fa(h)r'ke(r)nsflayss
pudding	<i>pudding</i> m.	pe(r)d'ding
rice	<i>rijst</i> f.	reysst
roll	<i>broodje</i> n.	broht'ye(r)
salad	<i>sla</i> f.	slah
salt	<i>zout</i> n.	zowt
sausage	<i>saucijs</i> n.	sohseyss'
soda water	<i>sodawater</i> n.	soh'dahwahte(r)r
soup	<i>soep</i> f.	soop
sugar	<i>suiker</i> f.	soyke(r)r
supper	<i>souper</i> n.	soopay
siphon	<i>siphon</i> m.	seefo(h)n
tea	<i>thee</i> f.	tay
thirst	<i>dorst</i> m.	dorst
tobacco	<i>tabak</i> m.	tahba(h)k'
under-done	<i>ongaar</i>	o(h)ngahr
veal	<i>kalfsvleesch</i> n.	ka(h)lfs'flayss
vegetables	<i>groenten</i> f.pl.	groonte(r)n
vinegar	<i>azijn</i> m.	ahzeyn'
water	<i>water</i> n.	wahte(r)r
well-done	<i>gaar</i>	gahr
wine	<i>wijn</i> m.	weyn

16. House and Furniture. (*Huis en Huisraad.*)

(For Shopping, see p. 109.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Armchair	<i>leuningstoel</i> m.	lu(r)ningstool
ashes	<i>asch</i> f.	a(h)ss
basin	<i>kom</i> f.	ko(h)m
basket	<i>mand</i> f.	ma(h)nt
bed	<i>bed</i> n.	bet
bedroom	<i>slaapkamer</i> f.	slahp'kahme(r)r
bedstead	<i>ledikant</i> n.	laydeeka(h)nt
bell	<i>bel</i> f.	bel
blanket	<i>deken</i> m.	day'ke(r)n
blind	<i>rolgordijn</i>	ro(h)lgo(h)rdeyn
book-case	<i>boekenkast</i> f.	boo'ke(r)nka(h)st
box	<i>doos</i> f., <i>koffer</i> m.	dohss, koffe(r)
candle	<i>kaars</i> f.	kahrss
candlestick	<i>kandelaar</i> m.	ka(h)nde(r)lahr
carpet	<i>tapijt</i> n.	tahpeyt'
ceiling	<i>plafond</i> n.	plahfon'
cellar	<i>kelder</i> m.	kel'de(r)r
chair	<i>stoel</i> m.	stool
chamber-utensil	<i>waterpot</i> m.	wahte(r)rpot
chimney	<i>schoorsteen</i> m.	schohrstayn
clock	<i>klok</i> f.	klok
counterpane	<i>sprei</i> f.	sprey
cupboard	<i>kast</i> f.	ka(h)st
curtain	<i>gordijn</i> n.	gordeyn'
cushion	<i>kussen</i> n.	kus'se(r)n
dining-room	<i>eetkamer</i> f.	ayt'ka(h)me(r)r
door	<i>deur</i> f.	du(r)r
drawing-room	<i>ontvangkamer</i>	o(h)ntfa(h)ngkah- me(r)r
feather bed	<i>veeren bed</i> n.	fayre(r)n bet
fire-place	<i>stookplaats</i> f.	stohkplahts
floor	<i>vloer</i> m.	floo'r (like <i>boor</i> )
garden	<i>tuin</i> m.	toyn
grate	<i>rooster</i> m.	rohssste(r)r
hearth	<i>haard</i> m.	hahrt
house	<i>huis</i> n.	hoys
key	<i>sleutel</i> m.	slu(r)'te(r)l
kitchen	<i>keuken</i> f.	ku(r)'ke(r)n

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
lamp	<i>lamp</i> f.	la(h)mp
landing	<i>overloop</i> m.	ohferrlohp
library	<i>bibliotheek</i> f.	beebleeohstayk'
light	<i>licht</i> n.	licht
—, electric	<i>electrisch licht</i>	elektrees licht
lock	<i>slot</i> n.	slot
looking-glass	<i>spiegel</i> m.	speeje(r)l
mattress	<i>matras</i> f.	mahtra(h)ss'
piano	<i>piano</i> f.	peeahnoh
pillow	<i>hoofdkussen</i> n.	hohft'kusse(r)n
pillow-case	<i>kussensloop</i> n.	kus'se(r)nslohp
poker	<i>pook</i> m.	pohk
roof	<i>dak</i> n.	da(h)k
room	<i>kamer</i> f.	kahme(r)r
seat	<i>bank</i> f.	ba(h)nk
sheet	<i>bedlaken</i> n.	bet'lahke(r)n
shovel	<i>kolenschop'</i> m.	kohlenscho(h)p
sideboard	<i>buffet</i> n.	buffet'
smoke	<i>rook</i> m.	rohk
soot	<i>roet</i> n.	root
spark	<i>vonk</i> f.	fonk
staircase	<i>trap</i> f.	tra(h)p
stairs	<i>trappen</i> f.pl.	tra(h)ppe(r)n
table	<i>tafel</i> f.	tahfe(r)l
table-cloth	<i>tafellaken</i> n.	tahfe(r)l-lahken
tongs	<i>tang</i> f.	ta(h)ng
towel	<i>handdoek</i> m.	ha(h)n'dook
trunk	<i>koffer</i> m.	kof'fe(r)r
wall	<i>muur, wand</i> m.	mēur, wa(h)nt
window	<i>venster</i> n.	fenste(r)r

## 17. Cooking and Eating Utensils.

(*Keukengereedschappen.*)

(For Shopping, see p. 100.)

Coals	<i>kolen</i> f.pl.	koh'le(r)n
coffee-pot	<i>koffiekan</i> f.	koffieka(h)n
cup	<i>kop</i> m.	kop
décanter	<i>karaf</i> f.	kahra(h)f'
dish	<i>schotel</i> m.	schoh'te(r)l
firewood	<i>brandhout</i> n.	bra(h)nt'howt

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
fork	<i>vork</i> f.	forrk
frying-pan	<i>braadpan</i> f.	brahtpa(h)n
gas	<i>gas</i> n.	ga(h)ss
glass	<i>glas</i> n.	gla(h)ss
gridiron	<i>rooster</i> m.	rohssste(r)r
kettle	<i>ketel</i> m.	kaytel
knife	<i>mes</i> n.	mess
lid	<i>deksel</i> n.	dekse(r)l
matches	<i>lucifer</i> m.	lêuseefehr
oven	<i>oven</i> m.	ohfe(r)n
plate	<i>bord</i> n.	bort
saucepan	<i>stoofpan</i> f.	stohfpa(h)n
saucer	<i>schoteltje</i> n.	schoh'te(r)lt-ye(r)
serviette	<i>servet</i> n.	serrfet'
soup ladle	<i>soeplepel</i> m.	soop'laype(r)l
spoon	<i>lepel</i> m.	laype(r)l
stove	<i>kachel</i> f.	ka(h)che(r)l
table-cloth	<i>tafellaken</i> n.	tahfe(r)l-lahke(r)n
tea-pot	<i>theepot, trekpot</i> m.	taypot, trekpot
tray	<i>blaadje</i> n.	blahd-ye(r)

### 18. Religion. (*Godsdienst.*)

(See Vocabulary 9, p. 21.)

Aisle	<i>zijbeuk</i> m.	seybu(r)k
altar	<i>altaar</i> n.	a(h)l'tahr
baptism	<i>doop</i> m.	dohp
belfry	<i>klokkentoren</i> m.	klok'kentohre(r)n
Bible Society	<i>Bijbelgenootschap</i> n.	bey'be(r)lgenoht- scha(h)p
cemetery	<i>begraafplaats</i> f.	be(r)grahf-plahts
chancel	<i>koor</i> n.	kohr
chapel	<i>kapel</i> f.	kahpell'
choir	<i>koor</i> n.	kohr
choir-master	<i>koormeester</i> m.	kohr-maysste(r)r
church	<i>kerk</i> f.	kerk
clergy	<i>geestelijkheid</i> f.	gayss'te(r)le(r)khey't
clergyman	<i>geestelijke</i> m.	gayss'te(r)le(r)ke(r)
Communion	<i>avondmaal</i> n.	ah'font-mahl
confirmation	<i>bevestiging</i> f.	be(r)feste(r)ging
donation	<i>schenking</i> f.	schenking

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
font	<i>doopvont</i> f.	dohpfont
grave	<i>graf</i> n.	gra(h)f
hymn	<i>gezing</i> n.	ge(r)za(h)ng
— -book	<i>gezingboek</i> n.	ge(r)za(h)ng-book
lectern	<i>koorlessenaar</i> m.	koɦr'lesse(r)nahr
litany	<i>litanie</i> f.	leetahnee'
marriage	<i>huwelijk</i> n.	hēuwe(r)le(r)k
mass	<i>mis</i> f.	miss
matins	<i>vroegmis</i>	froog-miss
nave	<i>naaf, schip</i> f.	nahf, schip
offertory	<i>collecte</i> f.	kollekte(r)
organ	<i>orgel</i> n.	or'ge(r)l
organist	<i>organist</i> m.	or'gahniss't'
pew	<i>bank</i> f.	ba(h)nk
prayer	<i>gebed</i> n.	ge(r)bet
— -book	<i>gebedenboek</i> n.	ge(r)bayde(r)n-book
preacher	<i>predikant</i> m.	praydika(h)nt
priest	<i>priester</i> m.	preeste(r)r
Protestant	<i>Protestant</i> m.	prote(r)sta(h)nt'
pulpit	<i>preekstoel</i> m.	prayk'stool
Roman Catholic	<i>Roomsch-katholiek</i>	rohms-s-kahtoleek'
sacrament	<i>sakrament</i> n.	sahkra(h)ment'
sacred	<i>heilig</i>	heyle(r)ch
salvation	<i>zaligheid</i> f.	zah'le(r)ghey't
Salvation Army	<i>Heilsleger</i> n.	heylss'layge(r)r
service	<i>kerkdienst</i> f.	ke(r)rk'deenst
—, morning	<i>morgen</i> } <i>godsdienst-</i>	mor' } gotsdeenst'-
—, evening	<i>avond</i> } <i>oefening</i> f.	ge(r)n } oofe(r)-
tombstone	<i>grafsteen</i> m.	ah'font } ning
verger	<i>koster</i> m.	gra(h)f'stayn
vespers	<i>vesper</i> f.	ko(h)ste(r)r
		fessepe(r)r

### 19. Legal and Judicial Terms.

(*Wettelijke en Rechterlijke Termen.*)

Acquittal	<i>vrijspraak</i> f.	freysprahk
agreement	<i>overeenkomst</i> f.	oh'feraynko(h)mst
allegation	<i>verklaring</i> f.	fe(r)rklahring
allege, to	<i>beweren</i>	be(r)wayre(r)n
apology	<i>verontschuldiging</i> f.	fe(r)ront'schulde(r)- ging

English.	Dutch	Pronunciation.
arrest to	<i>in hechtenis nemen</i>	in hechte(r)niss
attest, to attestation	<i>verklaren</i> <i>verklaring f.</i>	nayme(r)n ferklahrre(r)n ferklahring
attorney —, power of	<i>advocaat m.</i> <i>volmacht, procura-</i> <i>tie</i>	a(h)tfokahnt' fol'ma(h)cht, proh-
authorise, to award	<i>machtigen</i> <i>beslissing f.</i>	kēurah'tee ma(h)chtige(r)n be(r)slissing
bail	<i>borgtocht m.</i>	borg'tocht
bailiff	<i>deurwaarder m.</i>	du(r)rwahrde(r)r
bond (for loan)	<i>onderpand n.</i>	o(h)nderrpa(h)nt
burglary	<i>inbraak f.</i>	inbrahk
case for the prose- cution	<i>aanklacht f.</i>	ahn'kla(h)cht
— for the de- fence	<i>verdediging f.</i>	fe(r)rday'de(r)ging
charge (accusation)	<i>aanklacht f.</i>	ahn'kla(h)cht
—, to	<i>beschuldigen</i>	'be(r)schulde(r)-
claimant	<i>eischer m.</i>	eysser [ge(r)n
client	<i>cliënt m.</i>	klee-ant'
complaint	<i>aanklager m.</i>	ahn'klahger [ring
conviction	<i>schuldigverklaring f.</i>	schul'de(r)gferklah-
court of justice	<i>rechtbank f.</i>	rechtba(h)nk
deed (of sale)	<i>verkoopcontract n.</i>	ferkohp'kontra(h)kt
— of assignment	<i>akte van afstand f.</i>	a(h)kte(r) fa(h)n
defence	<i>verdediging f.</i>	a(h)f'sta(h)nt fe(r)rdayde(r)ging
defend (in court)	<i>verdedigen</i>	fe(r)rdayde(r)ge(r)n
defendant (in a suit)	<i>verweerder m.</i>	fe(r)rwayrde(r)
deposition (on oath)	<i>verklaring f.</i>	fe(r)rklahring
effects (goods)	<i>goederen n.pl.</i>	goo'dere(r)n
equity	<i>billigheid f.</i>	bil'le(r)kheyt
estate	<i>boedel m.</i>	boode(r)l
—, real and personal	<i>roerend en onroer-</i> <i>end goed n.</i>	roore(r)nt en on'- roore(r)nt goo't
evidence	<i>getuigenis f., bewijs</i> [n.]	ge(r)toygeniss, be- weyss
excise	<i>accijns m.</i>	a(h)kseyNSS'
fee (of office)	<i>salaris n.</i>	sa(h)lahriss

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
fine (payment in forgery [money]) illegal	<i>boete</i> f. <i>vervalsching</i> f. <i>onwettig</i>	boote(r) fe(r)rfa(h)lsing onwette(r)ch
information injunction	<i>aanbrenging</i> f. <i>bevel van schorsing</i> n.	ahnbrengīng be(r)fell va(h)n- scho(h)rressing
injustice	<i>onrecht</i> n.	onrecht
inventory	<i>inventaris</i> f.	inventahriss
jail	<i>gevangenis</i> f.	ge(r)fa(h)ng'e(r)-
judge	<i>rechter</i> m.	rechter [niss
judgment, to give	<i>uitspraak doen</i>	oytsprahk doon
justice of the peace	<i>vrederichter</i> m.	frayde(r)rechte(r)r
law, civil	<i>burgerlijk wetboek</i> n.	burgerle(r)k wet-
—, criminal	<i>strafwet</i> f.	stra(h)fwet [boo'k
— -suit	<i>rechtsgeding</i> n.	recht'sge(r)ding
lawyer	<i>rechtsgeleerde</i> m.	rechtsge(r)layrde(r)
lender	<i>leener</i> m.	layne(r)r
non-suit, to	<i>afwijzen</i>	a(h)fweyze(r)n
oath	<i>eed</i> m.	ayt
—, to take an	<i>een eed doen</i>	ayn ayt doon
parties (in a suit)	<i>partijen</i>	pa(h)rtey'en
penal	<i>lijfstraffelijk</i>	leyfstra(h)ffe(r)-
perjury	<i>meineed</i> m.	meynayt [le(r)k
petitioner	<i>requestrant</i> m.	raykwestra(h)nt
police	<i>politie</i> f.	pohleetsee
— office	<i>politie-bureau</i>	— -beūroh
proceedings (legal)	<i>proces</i> n.	prohsees
proof	<i>bewijs</i> n.	be(r)weyss
prosecution (in court)	<i>vervolging</i> f. ( <i>voorde rechtbank</i> )	fe(r)rfolging [fohr- de(r) rechtba(h)nk]
prosecutor	<i>eischer</i> m.	eysser
punishment	<i>straf</i> f.	stra(h)f
release	<i>ontslag</i> n.	ontsla(h)ch
robbery	<i>diefstal</i> m.	deefsta(h)l
seal	<i>zegel</i> n.	zaygel
—, to	<i>verzegelen</i>	fer(r)zayge(r)le(r)n
sentence	<i>vonnis</i> n.	fonniss
statement	<i>staat</i> m.	staht
sue, to	<i>vervolgen</i>	fe(r)rfolgen
suit	<i>proces, rechtsgeding</i>	prohseess, rechts'- [ge(r)ding

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
summons (of court)	<i>dagvaarding</i> f.	da(h)g'fahrding
tenant (of house)	<i>huurder</i> m.	hēurde(r)r
testament (will)	<i>uiterste wil, testa- ment</i> m.	oytersste(r) will, tesstahment
testator	<i>erflater</i> m.	e(r)rflahte(r)r
theft	<i>diefstal</i> m.	deefsta(h)l
thief	<i>dief</i> m.	deef
trial by jury	<i>gerechtelijk onder- zoek door de jury</i>	ge(r)rechte(r)le(r)k onderzoek dohr de(r) yēury
unlawful	<i>onwettig</i>	onwette(r)ch
valid	<i>geldig</i>	gelde(r)ch
witness	<i>getuige</i> m. & f.	ge(r)toyge(r)

## 20. Professions & Trades. (*Beroepen en Ambachten.*)

(For Shopping, see p. 109.)

Actor	<i>tooneelspeler</i> m.	tohnaylspayle(r)r
architect	<i>architect</i> m.	a(h)rsheetekt
artisan	<i>handwerksman</i> m.	ha(h)ntwe(r)rks- ma(h)n
artist	<i>kunstenaar</i> m.	kunstenahr
baker	<i>bakker</i>	ba(h)k'ke(r)r
banker	<i>bankier</i> m.	ba(h)nkeer
barber	<i>barbier</i> m.	ba(h)r'beer
bookseller	<i>boekverkooper</i> m.	boo'kfe(r)rko-
brewer	<i>brouwer</i> m.	brouwe(r)r [pe(r)r
butcher	<i>slager</i> m.	slahge(r)r
carpenter	<i>timmerman</i> m.	tim'me(r)rma(h)n
chemist	<i>apotheker</i> m.	ahpohtayke(r)r
clergyman	<i>geestelijke</i> m.	gaysste(r)le(r)ke(r)
clerk	<i>klerk</i> m.	klerrk
coachman	[ler] <i>koetsier</i> m.	kootseer [ze(r)ge(r)r
commercial travel-	<i>handelsreiziger</i> m.	ha(h)nde(r)lssrey-
confectioner	<i>suikerbakker</i> m.	soyke(r)rba(h)k-
cook	<i>kok</i> m.	kok [ke(r)r
cycle-maker	<i>rijwielmaker</i> m.	reyweelmahke(r)r
dairyman	<i>melkboer</i> m.	melkboor
dentist	<i>tandmeester</i> m.	ta(h)ntmayste(r)r
engineer	<i>ingenieur</i> m.	inshe(r)nee-u(r)r
farmer	<i>pachter</i> m.	pa(h)chte(r)r



English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
farrier	<i>hoefsmid</i> m.	hoofsmit
fisherman	<i>visscher</i> m.	fisse(r)r
florist	<i>bloemist</i> m.	bloomist' [ke(r)r
glazier	<i>glazenmaker</i> m.	glahze(r)n mah-
governess	<i>gouvernante</i> f.	goofe(r)r na(h)n'te(r)
hatter	<i>hoedenmaker</i> m.	hoode(r)n mahke(r)r
jeweller	<i>juwelier</i> m.	yēuwe(r) leer'
laundress	<i>waschvrouw</i> f.	wa(h)ss'frow
merchant	<i>koopman</i> m.	kohpma(h)n
miller	<i>molenaar</i> m.	mohle(r) nahr
milliner	<i>modemaakster</i> f.	mohde(r) mahk- ste(r)r
miner	<i>mijnwerker</i> m.	meynwe(r)r ke(r)r
nursemaid	<i>kinderveid</i> f.	kinnde(r)r meyt
optician	<i>gezichtkundige</i> m.	gezichtkun'de(r)-
photographer	<i>photograaf</i> m.	fohtohgrahf [ge(r)
physician	<i>arts, dokter</i> m.	ahrtss, dokte(r)r
policeman	<i>politieagent</i> m.	pohleete- ahge(r)nt
printer	<i>drukker</i> m.	druk'ke(r)r
saddler	<i>zadelmaker</i> m.	zahde(r)l-mahke(r)r
schoolmaster	<i>schoolmeester</i> m.	schohl'mayste(r)r
servant	<i>dienstbode</i> f. <i>knecht</i> m.	deenstbohde(r), knecht
shoemaker	<i>schoenmaker</i> m.	schoon'mahke(r)r
smith	<i>smid</i> m.	smit
soldier	<i>soldaat</i> m.	soldaht
surveyor	<i>landmeter</i> m.	la(h)ntmayte(r)r
tailor	<i>kleermaker</i> m.	klayr'mahke(r)r
teacher	<i>leeraar, onderwijer</i> m.	layrahr, onde(r)r- weyze(r)r [ke(r)r
watchmaker	<i>horlogemaker</i> n.	horlohge(r) - mah-

## 21. Ships and Shipping. (*Schepen en Verscheping.*)

(For Steamboat, see page 99.)

Anchor	<i>anker</i> n.	a(h)nke(r)r
boat	<i>boot</i> f.	boht
bow	<i>boeg</i> m.	booch
cabin	<i>kajuit</i> f., <i>hut</i> f.	kahyooyt, hut
cable	<i>kabel</i> m.	kahbe(r)l

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
captain	<i>kapitein</i> m	kahpeeteyn
compass	<i>kompas</i> n.	kompa(h)ss
course	<i>koers</i> m.	koorss
crew	<i>bemannig</i> f.	be(r)ma(h)nning
deck	<i>dek</i> n.	dek
flag	<i>vlag</i> f.	fla(h)ch
harbour (port)	<i>haven</i> f.	hahfe(r)n
helm	<i>roer</i> n.	roor
keel	<i>kiel</i> f.	keel
landing-stage	<i>landingplaats</i> f.	la(h)nding-plahts
light-house	<i>vuurtoren</i> m.	fēur'tohre(r)n
mast	<i>mast</i> m.	ma(h)sst
man-of-war	<i>oorlogsschip</i> n.	ohr'logschip
merchantman	<i>koopvaardijship</i> n.	kohp'fahrdeyschip
oar	<i>roeiriem</i> m.	roo'i-reem
pilot	<i>loods</i> m.	lohts
rope	<i>touw</i> n.	tow (like now)
sail	<i>zeil</i> n.	zeyl
seaman (sailor)	<i>matroos</i> m.	ma(h)trohss
ship	<i>schip</i> n.	schip
steersman	<i>stuurman</i> m.	stēurma(h)n
stern	<i>achterstevēn</i> n.	a(h)chte(r)rstay-
tug	<i>sleepboot</i> f.	slayp'boht [fe(r)n
wharf	<i>werf, kaai</i> f.	werrf, kah'i

## 22. Travelling. (Reizen.)

(For Conversations see pages 97, 99, 100.)

Arrival	<i>aankomst</i> f.	ahn'komsst
bill	<i>rekening</i> f.	rayke(r)ning
cabman	<i>koetsier</i> m.	kootseer'
carriage	<i>rijtuig</i> n.	reytoych
coach	<i>koets</i> f.	koots
coachman (driver)	<i>koetsier</i> m.	kootseer'
departure	<i>vertrek</i> n.	fe(r)rtrek
engine	<i>locomotief</i> f.	lohkohmohteef'
fare	<i>vracht</i> f.	fra(h)cht
guard	<i>conducteur</i> m.	konduktu(r)r'
guide	<i>gids</i> m.	gidss
guide-book	<i>reisgids</i> n.	reyss'gidss
hat-box	<i>hoedendoos</i> f.	hoode(r)ndohss

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
hotel	<i>hótel</i> n.	hoh'tel
interpreter	<i>tolk</i> m.	tol'k
landlady	<i>kasteleines</i> f.	ka(h)ste(r)leyness
landlord (of hotel)	<i>kastelein</i> m.	ka(h)steleyn
luggage	<i>bagage</i> f.	bahgahge(r)
office	<i>kantoor</i> n.	ka(h)ntohr'
omnibus	<i>omnibus</i> m.	om'neebuss
payment	<i>betaling</i> f.	be(r)tah'ling
porter	<i>portier</i> m.	porteer'
railway	<i>spoorweg</i> m.	spohr'wech
railway carriage	<i>waggon</i> m.	wah'go(h)n [see-on'
railway-station	<i>spoorwegstation</i> n.	spohr'wech-stah-
reins	<i>teugels</i> m.pl.	tu(r)'ge(r)lss
road	<i>weg</i> m.	wech
saddle	<i>zadel</i> m.	zah'de(r)l
station-master	<i>stationschef</i> m.	stahseeon'shef
steamer	<i>stoomboot</i> f.	stohm'boht
ticket	<i>biljet, kaartje</i> n.	bilyet', kahrtye(r)
—, first-class	<i>eerste klasse biljet</i>	ayrste(r) kla(h)s- se(r) bilyet'
— -office	<i>loket</i> n.	lohkett
—, return	<i>retourbiljet</i>	re(r)toor'bilyet
train	<i>trein</i> m.	treyn
travelling rug	<i>reisdeken</i> f.	reysedayke(r)n
trunk	<i>koffer</i> m.	kof'fe(r)r
voyage	<i>reis</i> f.	reyss
waiting-room	<i>wachtkamer</i> f.	wa(h)chtkahme(r)r

### 23. Countries and Nations. (Landen en Volken.)

Africa	<i>Afrika</i> n.	a(h)f'reekah
America	<i>Amerika</i> n.	ahmay'reekah
American	<i>Amerikaan</i> m.	ahmay'reekahn'
Asia	<i>Azië</i> n.	ah'zee-e(r)
Australia	<i>Australië</i> n.	ohstrahlee-e(r)
Austria	<i>Oostenrijk</i> n.	oh'ste(r)nreyk
Belgian	<i>Belg</i> m.	belch
Belgium	<i>België</i> n.	bel'gee-e(r)
Canada	<i>Canada</i>	kahnahdah
Cape, the	<i>de Kaap</i> f.	de(r) kahp
China	<i>China</i> n.	sheenah

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
country	<i>land</i> n.	la(h)nt
Cuba	<i>Cuba</i> n.	keu'bah
Dane	<i>Deen</i> m.	dayn
Denmark	<i>Denemarken</i> n.	dayne(r)ma(h)rken
Dutchman	<i>Hollander</i> m.	hol'la(h)n-de(r)r
empire	<i>rijk</i> n.	reyk
England	<i>Engeland</i> n.	eng'e(r)la(h)nt
Englishman	<i>Engelschman</i> m.	eng'e(r)lssma(h)n
Europe	<i>Europa</i> n.	u(r)rohpa(h)
France	<i>Frankrijk</i> n.	frahnk'reyk
Frenchman	<i>Franschman</i> m.	fra(h)nssma(h)n
German	<i>Duitscher</i> n.	doytse(r)r
Germany	<i>Duitschland</i> n.	doytssla(h)nt
Holland	<i>Holland</i> n.	hol'la(h)nt
Hungarian	<i>Hongaar</i> m.	hongahr'
Hungary	<i>Hongarije</i> n.	hongahrey'e(r)
India	<i>Indië</i> n.	indee-e(r)
Indies, East	<i>Oost-Indië</i>	ohst indee-e(r)
—, West	<i>West-Indië</i>	west indee-e(r)
Ireland	<i>Ierland</i> n.	eer'la(h)nt
Irishman	<i>Ier</i> m.	eer
Italian	<i>Italiaan</i> m.	eetahleeahn
Italy	<i>Italië</i> n.	eetahlee-e(r)
Japan	<i>Japan</i> n.	yahpa(h)n
kingdom	<i>koninkrijk</i> n.	kohninkreyk
New Zealand	<i>Nieuw Zeeland</i> n.	neew-zayla(h)nt
Norway	<i>Noorwegen</i> n.	nohrwayge(r)n
Norwegian	<i>Noor</i> m.	nohr
Russia	<i>Rusland</i> n.	russ'la(h)nt
Russian	<i>Rus</i> m.	russ
Scotchman	<i>Schot</i> m.	schot
Scotland	<i>Schotland</i> n.	schot'la(h)nt
Spain	<i>Spanje</i> m.	spa(h)nye(r)
Spaniard	<i>Spanjaard</i> m.	spa(h)n'yahrt
Swede	<i>Zweed</i> m.	zwayt
Sweden	<i>Zweden</i> n.	zwayde(r)n
Swiss	<i>Zwitser</i> m.	zwit'se(r)r
Switzerland	<i>Zwitserland</i> n.	zwit'se(r)rla(h)nt
Turk	<i>Turk</i> m.	turk
Turkey	<i>Turkije</i> n.	turkaye(r)

## 24. Commercial and Trading Terms.

*(Handels- en Koopmanstermen.)*

(For Conversations see page 117.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Account, to settle an	<i>een rekening vereffen</i>	ayn rayke(r)ning fe(r)refe(r)ne(r)n
—, to close	<i>rekening afsluiten</i>	— a(h)fsloyte(r)n
—, current	— <i>-courant</i>	— -koora(h)nt
—, joint	<i>gemeenschappelijke</i>	ge(r)maynscha(h)p- pe(r)le(r)ke(r) [ning
— of sale	<i>verkooprekening</i>	ferkohprayke(r)-
acknowledgment	<i>ontvangstbericht</i> n.	ontfa(h)ngstber-
advance (of money)	<i>voorschot</i> n.	fohrschot [richt
advice, letter of	<i>adviesbrief</i> m.	a(h)dveessbreef
agency	<i>agentschap</i> n.	a(h)gentscha(h)p
agent	<i>agent</i> m.	a(h)gent
apprentice	<i>leerling</i> m.	layrling
arrangement	<i>schikking</i> f.	schikking
arrear, in	<i>ten achteren</i>	ten a(h)chtere(r)n
assets	<i>actief</i> n.	a(h)kteef
authorize, to	<i>machtigen</i>	ma(h)chte(r)gen
average (to ships)	<i>averij</i> f.	ahfe(r)rey
balance	<i>saldo</i> n.	sa(h)ldoh [ning
— of account	<i>saldo rekening</i>	sa(h)ldoh rayke(r)-
— -sheet	<i>balans</i> f.	bahla(h)nss
banking	<i>bankwezen</i> n.	ba(h)nkwayze(r)n
bearer [tion	<i>toonder</i> m.	tohnde(r)r
bill, accommoda-	<i>formawissel</i>	formahwisse(r)l
— at sight	<i>wissel op zicht</i>	wis'se(r)l op zicht
— at three months' date	— <i>drie maanden na zicht</i>	—dree mahnde(r)n nah zicht
— of lading	<i>vrachtbrief</i>	fra(h)chtbreef
bond, in	<i>in entrepôt</i>	in a(h)ntre(r)poh
bonded goods	<i>opgeslagen goederen</i>	op-ge(r)slahge(r)n goo'dere(r)n
book-keeper	<i>boekhouder</i> m.	boo'khowde(r)r
brokerage	<i>makelaarij</i> f.	mahke(r)lahrey
business, wholesale	<i>groothandel</i> m.	groht'ha(h)nde(r)l
—, retail	<i>kleinhandel</i> m.	kley'n'ha(h)nde(r)l
buyer	<i>kooper</i> m.	kohpe(r)r
carriage-(post-)paid	<i>vrachtvrij</i>	fra(h)chtfrey

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
cartage	<i>vracht</i>	fra(h)cht
catalogue	<i>catalogus</i> m.	kahtahloh'guss
charter a ship, to	<i>een schip huren</i>	ayn schip hēure(r)n
claim, to send	<i>een eisch instellen</i>	ayn eyss instel-
in a		le(r)n [fe(r)n
—, to make good a	<i>zijn recht staven</i>	zeyn recht stah-
clearing-house	<i>rescontrehuis</i> n.	re(r)skontre(r)-
clerk	<i>klerk</i> m.	kle(r)rk [hoyss.
company, limited	<i>maatschappij</i> f.	mahtscha(h)ppey
—, joint-stock	<i>maatschappij op aandeelen</i>	mahtschia(h)ppey op ahndayle(r)n
complaint	<i>klacht</i> f.	kla(h)cht
contract	<i>contract</i> n.	kontra(h)kt
cost, insurance and	<i>kosten</i> m.pl., <i>ver-</i>	koste(r)n, fe(r)r-
freight (c.i.f.)	<i>zekering</i> f., <i>en vracht</i> f.	zaykering, en fra(h)cht f.
credit balance	<i>credit-saldo</i> n.	kraydit'-sa(h)ldoh
creditor	<i>crediteur</i> m.	kray'deetu(r)r
custom-house	<i>douanen-kantoor</i> n.	doohahne(r)nka(h)n-
— officer	<i>douanier</i> m., <i>kom-</i> <i>mies</i> m.	doohaniay, kom- meess
customs, duties	<i>rechten</i> n.pl.	rechte(r)n
damages	<i>vergoeding</i> f.	fe(r)rgoo'ding
—, to claim	<i>schadevergoeding vorderen</i>	schahde(r)fergoo'- ding fordere(r)n
dated at three	<i>drie maanden na</i>	dree mahnde(r)n
months'	<i>dato</i>	nah dah'toh
debit and credit	<i>debet</i> n., <i>en credit</i> n.	daybe(r)t en kray-
debtor	<i>debiteur</i> m.	daybeetu(r)r [dit-
deliver, to	<i>leveren</i>	layfere(r)n
delivered free	<i>franco levering</i> f.	fra(h)nkohlayfe(r)-
demurrage(days of)	<i>ligdagen</i> m.pl.	ligdahge(r)n [ring
director	<i>commissaris</i> m.	commissahrriis
discount	<i>korting</i> f.	korting
—, to	<i>disconteeren</i>	disko(h)ntayre(r)n
dividend warrant	<i>coupon</i> f.	koop(h)n
dock and harbour	<i>dokgeld</i> n.	dok'gelt
double entry [dues	<i>dubbel boekhou-</i> <i>den</i> n.	dubbe(r)l boo'k- howde(r)n

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
drawer	<i>trekker m.</i>	trek'ke(r)r
duty, export	<i>uitvoerrecht</i>	oyt'foorrecht
— -free	<i>tolvrij</i>	tofrey
—, import	<i>invoerrecht</i>	in'foorrecht [ahn tol
—, liable to	<i>onderhevig aan tol</i>	onde(r)rhayfe(r)ch
enclosed	<i>ingesloten</i>	inge(r)slohte(r)n
enclosure	<i>bijlage f.</i>	beylahge(r)
endorse, to	<i>endosseeren</i>	endossayre(r)n
endorsement	<i>endossement n.</i>	a(h)ndosse(r)ment
exchange (the)	<i>beurs f.</i>	bu(r)rss
firm	<i>firma f.</i>	firmah
forwarding	<i>verzending f.</i>	fe(r)rzending
— agent	<i>expediteur m.</i>	expaydeetu(r)r
free on board (f.o.b.)	<i>vrij aan boord</i>	frey ahn bohrt
gross weight [tor	<i>bruto-gewicht n.</i>	brēutoh-ge(r)wicht
guarantee, guaran-	<i>borg m.</i>	bohrech [de(r)ch
I.O.U.	<i>ik ben u schuldig</i>	ik ben ēū schul-
import and export	<i>invoer en uitvoer</i>	invoor en oyt'foor
information	<i>informatie f.</i>	informahsee
inquire, to	<i>vragen</i>	frahge(r)n
inquiry	<i>vraag f.</i>	frahch
insurance, marine	<i>zeeverzekering</i>	zayferzaykering
— broker	<i>assurantie-makelaar</i>	a(h)sseūra(h)ntee-
	<i>m.</i>	mahke(r)lahr
— company	<i>verzekering-maat-</i>	ferzaykering-maht-
	<i>schappij f.</i>	scha(h)ppey
— policy	— <i>-polis</i>	— pohliss [mee
— premium	<i>verzekering-premie</i>	ferzaykering - pray-
insure against, to	<i>verzekeren tegen</i>	ferzaykere(r)n tay-
		ge(r)n
interest, rate of	<i>de rentevoet m.</i>	de(r) ren'te(r)too-t
to introduce	<i>invoeren</i>	infoore(r)r
introduction	<i>introductie f.</i>	introhduksee
landing charges	<i>onkosten van los-</i>	onkoste(r)n fa(h)n
	<i>sen</i>	losse(r)n
liabilities	<i>verplichtingen f.pl.</i>	fe(r)rplichting-e(r)n
lighterage	<i>lichtergeld n.</i>	lichtergelt
load, to	<i>laden</i>	lahde(r)n
loss	<i>verlies n.</i>	fe(r)rleess
manager	<i>directeur m.</i>	deerektu(r)r

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
market	<i>markt</i> f.	ma(h)rkt
—, cattle	<i>veemarkt</i>	fayma(h)rkt
— day	<i>marktdag</i> m.	ma(h)rkt-dahch
— dues	— <i>-gelden</i>	— <i>-gelde(r)n</i>
—, foreign	<i>buitenlandsche</i>	boytenla(h)ndsse(r)
	<i>markt</i> [bruik n.]	ma(h)rkt [fe(r)rbroyk]
—, home	<i>binnenlandsch ver-</i>	binne(r)nla(h)nts
—, London	<i>de Londensche</i>	de(r) londe(r)n-
	<i>markt</i>	se(r) ma(h)rkt
—, meat	<i>vleeschhal</i>	flayss-ha(h)l
— price	<i>marktprijs</i> f.	ma(h)rkt-preyss
negotiable, saleable	<i>gangbaar</i>	ga(h)ngbahr
offer (for sale), to	<i>te koop bieden</i>	te(r) kohp beede(r)n
offers	<i>aanbiedingen</i> n.pl.	ahnbeeding-e(r)n
order, to	<i>bestellen</i>	be(r)stellen [she(r)]
packing	<i>emballage</i> f.	a(h)mba(h)llah-
partnership	<i>vennootschaap</i> f.	fennhoitschahp
payable at sight	<i>betaalbaar op zicht</i>	be(r)tahlbahr op
port of delivery	<i>losplaats</i> f.	lossplahts [zicht]
price, cost-	<i>inkoopsprijs</i> m.	inkohps'preyss
— -list	<i>prijzlijst</i> f.	preyssleysst
—, selling	<i>verkoopsprijs</i>	fe(r)rkohpspreyss
—, wholesale	<i>en gros prijs</i>	a(h)n groh preyss
quotation (of price)	<i>prijznoteering</i> f.	preyssnoh'tayring
—, lowest	<i>witerste prijs</i>	oyterste(r) preyss
receipt	<i>ontvangst</i> f.	ontfa(h)ngst
reduction	<i>vermindering</i> f.	fe(r)rmin'dering
register, to	<i>registreeren</i>	rer(g)istrayre(r)n
registered letter	<i>aangeteekende brief</i>	ahnge(r)tayken-
	m.	de(r) brief
— tonnage	<i>tonneninhoud</i>	tonne(r)ninhowt
rent	<i>huur, pacht</i> f.	heûr, pa(h)cht
representative	<i>representant</i> m.	repraysenta(h)nt
salesman (seller)	<i>verkooper</i> m.	fe(r)rkohpe(r)r [gen
settling days	<i>rescontre-dagen</i>	re(r)skontre(r)-dah-
shares, debenture	<i>obligatiën</i>	ohbleegahtsee-e(r)n
—, ordinary	<i>gewone aandeelen</i>	ge(r)wohne(r) ahn-
		daylen
—, preference	<i>preferente aandee-</i>	prayfayrrente(r)
	<i>len</i>	ahndaylen



English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
shares, railway ship, to ship-broker shipping charges — house solvent	<i>spoorweg-actiën</i> <i>verschepen</i> <i>scheepsmakelaar</i> m. <i>inschepingskosten</i> <i>zeehandel</i> <i>in staat om te betalen</i>	spohrwech-a(h)ktee- ferschaype(r) [e(r)n schayps'mahkelahr inschaypingskosten zay'ha(h)nde(r)l in staht om te(r) be(r)tahle(r)n
speculator	<i>speculant</i> m.	spaykeūla(h)nt
stock	<i>fondsen</i> [ten m.	fond'sen [fekte(r)n
stock-broker	<i>makelaar in effec-</i>	mahke(r)lahr in ef-
stowage	<i>stuwage, bergplaats</i> f.	steūwahge(r), berg'- plahts
telegraphic address	<i>telegram-adres</i>	te(r)le(r)gra(h)m'- ahdress
towing charges	<i>sleeploon</i> n.	slayplohn
underwriter	<i>assuradeur</i> m.	a(h)sseūrahdu(r)r
unloading	<i>ontladen</i>	ontlahden
wharf	<i>werf</i> f.	werf
wharfage	<i>kaaigeld</i> n.	kah'igelt
wholesale price	<i>en gros prijs</i>	a(h)n groh preyss
winding-up	<i>afsluiten</i>	a(h)fsloyte(r)n

## 25. Cycling. (*Wielrijden.*)

(For Conversations see page 113.)

Axle	<i>as</i> f.	a(h)s
ball bearings	<i>kogeldraggers</i> m.pl.	kohgeldrahge(r)rs
bell	<i>bel</i> f.	bell
bicycle	<i>rijwiel, tweewie-</i> <i>ler</i> m.	rey'weel, tway'- weele(r)r
"bike"	<i>fiets</i>	feets
brake	<i>rem</i> f.	rem
cement	<i>cement</i> n.	se(r)ment
chain	<i>ketting</i> m.	ketting
chainless	<i>acatène</i>	ahkataine
chain-wheel	<i>kettingrad</i> n.	ketting-ra(h)t
cone	<i>conus</i> m.	kohnuss
connection	<i>koppeling</i> f.	koppe(r)ling
crank	<i>kruk</i> f.	kruk
cyclist	<i>wielrijder</i> m.	weel'reyde(r)r
cyclist, lady	<i>wielrijderes</i> f.	weelreyderess'

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
cycling race	<i>wielerwedstrijd</i> m.	weele(r)rwet'streyt
cycling track	<i>wielerbaan</i> f.	weelerrbahn
cyclometer	<i>cyclometer</i> m.	seeklohmayte(r)r
dismount, to	<i>afstijgen</i>	a(h)f'steygen
electro-plate, to	<i>vernikkelen</i>	fe(r)rnikkelle(r)n
enamel [(nickel)]	<i>email</i> m.	aymah'il
foot-step	<i>trapper</i> m.	tra(h)ppe(r)r
fork	<i>vork</i> f.	fork
frame	<i>raam</i> n.	rahm
friction	<i>wrijving</i> f.	w-reyving
gear, gearing	<i>gier, versnelling</i> f.	geer, fe(r)rsnelling
gear, high	<i>hooge versnelling</i>	hohge(r)fe(r)rsnell-
gear, low	<i>lage</i> —	lahge(r) — [ing
gear-case	<i>kettingkast</i>	kettingka(h)st
geared to ...	<i>versneld tot...</i>	fe(r)rsnelt tot...
handles (grips)	<i>handvatsels</i> n.pl.	ha(h)nt'fa(h)tse(r)ls
handle bar	<i>stuur</i> n.	steur
hub	<i>wielnaaf</i> f.	weelnahf
indiarubber	<i>gom-elastiek, caout- chouc, rubber</i>	gom-ayla(h)steek, kah-oot'shook, rubbe(r)r
— solution	<i>solutie</i>	sohluhtsee
knapsack	<i>knapzak</i> m.	k-na(h)pza(h)k
lamp	<i>lamp, lantaarn</i> f.	la(h)mp, la(h)n- tahrn' [la(h)mp
lamp bracket	<i>haak voor de lamp</i>	habk fohr de(r)
lamp wick	<i>lampepit</i> f.	la(h)m'pe(r)-pit
link	<i>schakel</i> m.	schahke(r)l
lubricator	<i>smeerpot</i>	smayrpo(h)t
— protector	— <i>deksel</i>	— deksel
leather (chamois)	<i>leer</i> n. (zeem-)	layrr (zaym-)
luggage-carrier	<i>bagage-drager</i>	bahgahge(r)-drah-
map	<i>landkaart</i> f.	la(h)nt-kahrt [ger
mount, to	<i>stijgen</i>	steygen
mudguard	<i>slikbord</i> n.	slikbort
nut	<i>moer</i> f.	moor
oil for burning	<i>brandolie</i> f.	bra(h)nt'ohlee
oil for lubricating	<i>smeerolie</i> f.	smayr'ohlee
oil can	<i>oliekan</i> f.	oh'leeka(h)n
pedal	<i>pedaal</i> f.	pe(r)dahl'

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
pedal rubber pump pump tube pump, to rags, some old	<i>pedaal-caoutchouc</i> <i>pomp</i> f. <i>pompslang</i> f. <i>pompen</i> <i>eenige oude lompen,</i> <i>lappen</i>	pe(r)dahl'-kah-oot'- pomp [shook pomp-sla(h)ng pompe(r)n ayne(r)ge(r) ow- de(r) lompe(r)n la(h)ppen
removable repairing outfit rim saddle saddle bag saddle pillar screw screw-bolt of chain	<i>verplaatsbaar</i> <i>reparatiedoos</i> f. <i>velg</i> f. <i>zadel</i> m. <i>zadeltasch</i> f. <i>zadelpen</i> <i>schroef</i> f. <i>kettingboutje</i>	fe(r)plah'tssbahr raypahrahtsee- felleh [dohss zahde(r)l zahde(r)l-ta(h)ss' zahde(r)l-penn schroof ket'ting-bowtye(r)
screwdriver	<i>schroevendraaier</i> m.	schroof'e(r)ndrah'i- e(r)r
screw, to spanner spokes spring start off, to steer, to strap (leather) take to pieces, to	<i>aanschroeven</i> <i>spakenspanner</i> m. <i>spaken</i> f.pl. <i>veer</i> f. <i>vertrekken</i> <i>sturen</i> <i>(lederen) riem</i> m. <i>uit elkander nemen</i>	ahn'schroofe(r)n spahkenspa(h)n- spahken [ne(r)r fayr fe(r)rtrekke(r)n stëuren (layderen) reem oyt elka(h)nder nayme(r)n
tighten up, to toe clip tricycle trousers' clip tube, inner tube (outer cover) tyre (pneumatic)	<i>spannen</i> <i>teenhaak</i> <i>driewieler</i> m. <i>broekveer</i> f. <i>binnenband</i> f. <i>buitenband</i> <i>band (pneumatische)</i>	spa(h)nnen taynhahk dree'weeler broo'k-fayr bin'nen-ba(h)nt boy'te(r)nba(h)nt band [pneumah- tisse(r)]
unscrew, to valve wallet wheel (front) — (back)	<i>losschroeven</i> <i>ventiel</i> n. <i>zak</i> m. <i>voorwiel</i> n. <i>achterwiel</i>	los'schroofe(r)n fenteel za(h)k fohrweel a(h)chterweel

26. Motoring Terms. (*Automobil benamingen.*)

(See also CYCLING, pp. 45 &amp; 113, and MOTORING, p. 115.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Accumulator	<i>accumulator</i> m.	a(h)kkeūmeūlah'-
battery	<i>batterij</i> f.	ba(h)tterey' [tor
brake collar (steel)	<i>remband (stalen)</i> f.	remba(h)nt (stah-
cam	<i>kam</i> f.	ka(h)m [le(r)n
carburator	<i>carburator</i> m.	ka(h)rbeūrah'tor
chain adjustment	<i>spannen van de</i> <i>kettingen</i>	spa(h)nnen fa(h)n
claw	<i>tang, vork</i> f.	de(r) kettinge(r)n
contact breaker	<i>contactbreker, tril-</i>	ta(h)ng, fork
(trembler)	<i>ler</i> m.	konta(h)ktbray-
driver	<i>chauffeur</i> m.	ke(r)r, tril'le(r)r
driving pinion	<i>drijfkamwiel</i>	shohfurr
elbow	<i>elboog</i> m.	dreyfka(h)mweel
electrical	<i>elektrisch</i>	elbohch
electricity	<i>elektriciteit</i> f.	aylektreess
exhaust - box	<i>knalpot</i> m.	aylektreeseeteyt'
(silencer)		kna(h)lpo(h)t
exhaust-valve	<i>witlaatklep</i> f.	oyt'lahtklep
fly-wheel	<i>vliegwiél</i> m.	fleegweel
handle (starting)	<i>handvat</i> n. ( <i>voor-</i> <i>het in beweging</i> <i>brenge(n)</i> )	ha(h)ntfa(h)t [fohr-
horse-power	<i>paardekracht</i> f.	het in be(r)wayg-
ignition	<i>ontsteking</i> f.	ing breng'e(r)n]
lever (handle)	<i>hefboom (handvat)</i>	pahrde(r)kra(h)cht
lever	<i>hefboom</i> m. [m.]	ontstayking
motor	<i>motor</i> m.	hefbohm, ha(h)nt-
petrol (some)	<i>petroleum</i> f. ( <i>wat</i> )	hefbohm [fa(h)t
rack	<i>pal</i> n.	mohto(h)r
reservoir	<i>reservoir</i> n.	p a y t r o l a y u m
reversing gear	<i>achterwaartsche ver-</i> <i>snelling</i> f.	pa(h)l [wa(h)t]
speed, high	<i>volle vaart</i> f.	rayserfwahr
—, low	<i>geringe vaart</i>	a(h)chterwahrts-e(r)
— -changing gear	<i>gangwissel</i> m.	fe(r)rsnelling
starting gear	<i>kleinste versnelling</i>	folle(r) fahrt
steering bar	<i>stuurstang</i> f.	gering-e(r) fahrt
tap	<i>tap</i> m.	ga(h)ngwissell
		kleyinste(r) fersnel-
		steürssta(h)ng [ling
		ta(h)p

27. Photography. (*Photografie.*)

(For Conversations, see p. 116.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Backgrounds	<i>achtergronden</i> m.	a(h)chte(r)rgronden
—, cloth	— <i>stof</i>	— stof [peer
backing paper	<i>photografie-papier</i>	fohtohgrahfee'pah-
camera	<i>camera</i> f. [n.]	kahmerah
dark slide (double)	<i>châssis (dubbel)</i> m.	sha(h)ssee [dub- be(r)l]
dishes for develop- ing	<i>schalen</i> (m.pl.) <i>om</i> <i>te ontwikkelen</i>	<i>schahle(r)n om te(r)</i> <i>ontwikke(r)le(r)n</i>
— for fixing	<i>fixeerschalen</i>	feexayrschahle(r)n
draining rack	<i>droogrek</i> n.	drohgrek
dry plates	<i>droge platen</i>	drohge(r) plahte(r)n
exposure	<i>belichting</i> f.	be(r)lichting
film	<i>film</i> n.	film [licht
flash lamp	<i>magnesium licht</i> n.	ma(h)gnayseeum
focus	<i>brandpunt</i> n.	bra(h)nt-punt
focussing glasses	<i>instelloep</i>	instel-loop
funnels	<i>trechters</i> m.pl.	trechte(r)rss
glass measure	<i>glasmaat</i> f.	gla(h)ssmaht
half-plate	<i>halve plaat</i> f.	ha(h)lfe(r) plaht
iris diaphragms	<i>iris diaphragmas</i>	eeriss deeahfra(h)g- mahs
lamp, dark-room	<i>lamp voor de donkere</i> <i>kamer</i>	la(h)mp fohr de(r) don'kere(r) kah-
lens	<i>lens</i> f.	lenss [me(r)r
mount	<i>passe partout</i>	pa(h)ss pa(h)rtoo
plate-holder	<i>plaatvasthouder</i>	plahtfa(h)sthowder
plate-lifter	<i>plaatheffer</i>	plaht-heffe(r)r
platinotypes	<i>platinadruk</i>	plah'teenahdruk
printing	<i>drukken</i> n.	drukken
— frame	<i>kopieër-raam</i> f.	kohpee-ayr'rahm
scales and weights	<i>weegschalen</i> en <i>gewichten</i>	wayg'schahlen en ge(r)wichten
shutter	<i>sluiter</i> f.	sloyte(r)r
—, time and in- stantaneous	— <i>voor tijd en</i> <i>momentopname</i>	— fohr teyt en moh- ment'opname(r)
squeegees with solid rubber roller	<i>persrollen van mas-</i> <i>sief caoutchouc</i>	pers'rollen fa(h)n ma(h)sseef kah- [oot'shook

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
speed indicator	<i>snelheidswijzer</i>	snel'heydssweyzer
tripod (two-fold)	<i>drievoet (toeslaand)</i>	dree'foo-t (too-
view-finder	<i>zoeker m.</i>	sooke(r)r [sla(h)nt
—, square	—, <i>vierkante</i>	—, feer'ka(h)nte(r)
—, oblong	—, <i>langwerpige</i>	—, la(h)ngwer'- pe(r)che(r)
washing tanks	<i>spoelbakken m.pl.</i>	spoolba(h)kke(r)n

## 28. Fishing and Shooting. (*Visschen en Schieten.*)

Axe	<i>bijl f.</i>	beyl
bait	<i>aas n.</i>	ahss
bullet	<i>kogel m.</i>	kohgel
cartridge extractor	<i>patroontang f.</i>	pahtrohn-ta(h)ng
cartridges	<i>patronen, kardoes f.</i>	pahtrohnen, kahr-
file	<i>vijl f.</i>	feyl [dooss'
fish-hook	<i>hoekangel m.</i>	hoo'k-a(h)ng-e(r)l
fishing-basket	<i>vischmand f.</i>	fiss'ma(h)nt
— gear	<i>vischtuig n.</i>	fiss'toych
— -line and wheel	<i>visch-snoer n.</i>	fiss'snoor
— -net	<i>vischnet n.</i>	fiss'net
— -rod	<i>hengelroede f.</i>	hen'ge(r)lroode(r)
— spear	<i>harpoen m.</i>	ha(h)rpoon
— -tackle	<i>kiptakel m.</i>	kip'tahkel
float	<i>dobber m.</i>	dobbe(r)r
fly	<i>kunstvlieg om te hengelen</i>	kunstfleechom te(r) heng-e(r)le(r)n
game-bag	<i>veitasch f.</i>	weyta(h)ss
gimlet	<i>drilboor f.</i>	drilbohr
gun	<i>geweer n.</i>	ge(r)wayr
gunpowder	<i>buskruit n.</i>	buskroyt
gunshot	<i>geweerschot n.</i>	ge(r)wayrscho(h)t
gut	<i>darm m.</i>	da(h)rm
— line	<i>darmsnoer n.</i>	da(h)rmsnoor
hammer	<i>hamer m.</i>	hahme(r)r
knife	<i>mes n.</i>	mess
licence	<i>jachtakte f.</i>	ya(h)ch'ta(h)kte(r)
match	<i>lucifer</i>	leüsseefe(r)r
nail	<i>spijker, nagel m.</i>	speyker, nahgel
pincers	<i>nijptang f.</i>	neypta(h)ng
ramrod	<i>laadstok m.</i>	laht'stok

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
range, out of rifle	<i>buiten schot geweer</i>	boyte(r)n scho(ta)t ge(r)wayr
screwdriver	<i>schroevendraaier</i> m.	schroo'fe(r)ndrahi-
sheath	<i>scheede</i> f.	schayde(r) [e(r)r
shot	<i>schot</i> n.	schot
tools	<i>gereedschap</i> n.	ge(r)raytsscha(h)p
whetstone	<i>slijpsteen</i> m.	sleyp'stayn
wire-nippers	<i>draadtang</i>	drahtta(h)ng

## 29. Amusements. (*Vermaken.*)

Actors	<i>tooneelspelers</i> m.pl.	tohnayl'spaylerss
admission	<i>toegang</i> m.	too'ga(h)ng [kesst
band	<i>harmonie-orkest</i> n.	ha(h)rmohnee'-or-
billiards	<i>biljart</i> n.	bilya(h)rt'
cards	<i>kaartspelen</i>	kahrt'spel-e(r)n
chess	<i>schaakspel</i> n.	schahk'spel
circus	<i>paardenspel</i> n.	pahr'denspel
concert—	<i>concert</i> n.	konsert'
accompanist	<i>accompagnateur</i>	a(h)kkompanyah- tu(r)r
choir	<i>zangvereniging</i> f.	za(h)ng'ferayne(r)-
chorus	<i>koor</i> n.	kohr [ging
conductor	<i>orkestdirecteur</i> m.	orkest'deerektu(r)r
instruments	<i>muziek-instrumen- ten</i> m.	mēuzeekinstreū- menten
—, brass, string orchestra	—, <i>blaas, strijk orkest</i> n.	—, blahss, streyk orkest [nob
piano	<i>klavier</i> n., <i>piano</i> f.	klahfeer', peeah'
pianist	<i>klavierspeler, pia- nist</i> m.	klahfeer'spayle(r)r, peeahnist'
singer	<i>zanger</i> m., <i>-es</i> f.	za(h)ng-er, -ess
song	<i>lied</i> n.	leet
voice	<i>stem</i> f.	stem
draughts	<i>damspel</i> n.	da(h)m'spel [e(r)n
driving	<i>rijden, mennen</i> n.	reyde(r)n, menn-
hunting	<i>jacht</i> f.	ya(h)cht
museum	<i>museum</i> n.	mēusayum
music	<i>muziek</i> f.	mēuzeek' [ta(h)n'
music-hall	<i>café-chantant</i> n.	ka(h)fay-sha(h)n-
opera-house	<i>operagebouw</i> n.	oh'perahge(r)bow

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
picture gallery	<i>schilderijmuseum</i>	<i>schilderey'en</i> <i>meûsay'um</i>
skates	<i>schaatsen</i> f.pl.	<i>schahtse(r)n</i>
skating	<i>schaatsenrijden</i> n.	<i>schahtse(r)nrey-</i>
skittles	<i>kegels</i> m.pl.	<i>kayge(r)lss [de(r)n</i>
swimming	<i>zwemmen</i> f.	<i>zwemme(r)n</i>
the theatre—	<i>tooneel</i> n.	<i>tohnayl'</i>
act	<i>bedrijf</i> n.	<i>be(r)dreyf</i>
ballet	<i>ballet</i> n.	<i>ba(h)llet'</i>
box-office	<i>plaatsbureau</i> n.	<i>plahtsbeûroh</i>
cloak-room	<i>kleedkamer</i> f.	<i>klayt'kahmer</i>
comedian	<i>tooneelspeler</i> m.	<i>tohnayl'spayler</i>
comedy	<i>blijspel</i> n.	<i>bleyspeyl</i>
curtain	<i>gorâijn</i> n.	<i>gohrdeyn' [eress'</i>
dancer	<i>danser</i> m., <i>danse-</i>	<i>da(h)n'ser, da(h)ns-</i>
farce	<i>klucht</i> f. [ <i>res</i> f.]	<i>klucht</i>
footlights	<i>voetlichten</i> n.pl.	<i>foo'tlichten</i>
manager	<i>directeur</i> m.	<i>deerektu(r)r</i>
—, stage-	<i>regisseur</i> m.	<i>raysheessu(r)r</i>
opera-glasses	<i>binocle</i> m.	<i>beenok'l</i>
performance	<i>voorstelling</i> f.	<i>fohr'stelling</i>
play	<i>spel, tooneelstuk</i> n.	<i>spel, tohnayl'stuk</i>
programme	<i>programma</i> n.	<i>prohgra(h)m'mah</i>
proprietor	<i>eigenaar</i> m.	<i>ey'ge(r)nahr</i>
refreshment-	<i>koffiekamer</i> f.	<i>koffeekahmer</i>
scene [room	<i>tooneel</i> n.	<i>tohnayl'</i>
seats :	<i>plaatsen</i>	<i>plahtsen</i>
boxes	<i>loges</i> f.pl.	<i>loshe(r)ss</i>
dress circle	} <i>balcon</i> n.	} <i>ba(h)lko(h)n</i>
balcony		
gallery	<i>galerij</i> f.	<i>gahlerey'</i>
pit	<i>parterre</i> n.	<i>pa(h)rtter're(r)</i>
reserved	<i>besproken</i>	<i>besprohke(r)n</i>
stalls	<i>stalles</i> f.pl.	<i>sta(h)l'less</i>
stage	<i>tooneel</i> n.	<i>tohnayl'</i>
tickets	<i>biljetten</i> n.pl.	<i>bilyetten</i>
tragedy	<i>treurspel</i> n.	<i>tru(r)rspe</i>
tragedian	<i>treurspelspeler</i> m.	<i>trur(r)rspelesspay-</i>
violin	<i>viool</i> f.	<i>fiohl [le(r)r</i>
walking	<i>wandeling</i> f.	<i>wa(h)nde(r)ling</i>



30. Correspondence. (*Briefwisseling.*)

(For Conversations, see p. 102.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Address	<i>adres</i> n.	a(h)dress
blotting-paper	<i>vloeipapier</i> n.	floo'i-pahpeer
book	<i>boek</i> n. [ <i>tum</i> m.]	boo'k [dahtum]
date	<i>dagteekening</i> f., <i>da-</i>	da(h)g'takening,
desk, writing-	<i>schrijfflessenaar</i> m.	schreyf'lesse(r)nahr
enclosure	<i>bijlage</i> f.	beylahge(r)
envelope	<i>enveloppe</i> f.	a(h)nfe(r)loppe(r)
herewith	<i>hierbij</i>	heer'bey
immediate	<i>onmiddelijk</i>	onmidde(r)lle(r)k
ink, —stand	<i>inkt, inktkoker</i> m.	inkt, inktkohker
letter	<i>brief</i> m.	breef
— -box	<i>brievenbus</i> f.	breefe(r)nbuss
note	<i>briefje</i> n.	breef'ye(r)
paper	<i>papier</i> n.	pa(h)peer'
—, note-	<i>postpapier</i> n.	post'pa(h)peer
pen, steel ( <b>nib</b> )	<i>stalen pen</i> f.	stahle(r)n pen
—, fountain	<i>vulpen</i> f.	fulpen (like <i>lull</i> )
— -holder	<i>penhouder</i> m.	penhowder
pencil	<i>potlood</i> n.	pot'loht
penknife	<i>pennemes</i> n.	penne(r)mess
a quire	<i>katernetje</i> n.	kahterntye(r)
scissors	<i>schaar</i> f.	schahr
seal	<i>zegel</i> n.	zay'ge(r)l
sealing-wax	<i>zegellak</i> n.	zay'ge(r)l-la(h)k
sheet (of paper)	<i>blad, vel</i> n.	bla(h)t, fell [ing]
signature	<i>handteekening</i> f.	ha(h)nd'tayke(r)n-
writing	<i>schrijven</i>	schreyfe(r)n
— materials	<i>schrijfgereedschap</i>	schreyfge(r)rayt'- scha(h)p

## 31. Post-office and Telegrams

(*Post- en Telegraafkantoor.*)

(For Conversations, see p. 103.)

Book post	<i>drukwerk</i> n.	druk'werk
counterfoil	<i>souche</i> m.	soossje(r)
description	<i>beschrijving</i> f.	be(r)schreyfing
despatch-note	<i>depeche</i> m.	daypayche(r)
destination	<i>bestemming</i> f.	be(r)stemming

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
excess postage insured value	<i>strafport</i> n. <i>verzekerde waarde</i>	stra(h)fport fe(r)rzayke(r)rde(r) wahrde(r)
letter post	<i>brieven-post</i>	breefe(r)n-post
money order	<i>postwissel</i> m.	post'wisse(r)l [howt
nature of contents	<i>aard van den inhoud</i>	ahrt fa(h)n den in'-
newspaper wrapper	<i>couranten strook</i> f.	koora(h)nte(r)n strohk
number	<i>getal, aantal</i> n.	ge(r)ta(h)l, ahnta(h)l
parcel post	<i>postpaketten</i>	post'pa(h)kette(r)n
postage paid	<i>franco</i>	fra(h)nkoh
— stamp	<i>postzegel</i> m.	post'zayge(r)l
postal (pillar-) box	<i>brievenbus</i> f.	breefe(r)nbuss
post-card	<i>briefkaart</i> f.	breefkaht
poste-restante	<i>poste-restante</i>	post resta(h)nte(r)
postman	<i>brievenbesteller</i> m.	breefenbesteller
postmaster	<i>postdirecteur</i> m.	post'deerektu(r)r
post-office	<i>postkantoor</i> n.	post'ka(h)ntohr
re-address, to	<i>op nieuw adresseeren</i>	op nee'w a(h)dres- say're(r)n
register, to	<i>aanteekenen</i>	ahntayke(r)ne(r)n
reply paid	<i>antwoord betaald</i>	a(h)nt'wohrt be(r)- taht' [mœuleer
telegraph form	<i>telegramformulier</i> f.	te(r)le(r)gra(h)mfor-
— messenger	<i>telegraaf bode</i> m.	te(r)le(r)grahf boh-
— office	— <i>kantoor</i>	—ka(h)ntohr' [de(r)
value of contents	<i>waarde van den in-</i>	wahrde(r) fa(h)n den
weight	<i>gewicht</i> n. [houd	ge(r)wicht [in'howt
—, over, under	<i>overwicht, beneden het gewicht</i>	oh'fe(r)rwicht, be(r)- nayden het ge(r)- [wicht

### 32. Cardinal Numbers. (*Hoofdtelwoorden.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see p. 81.)

Dutch.	Pronunciation.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
1 <i>een</i>	ayn	7 <i>zeven</i>	zayfe(r)n
2 <i>twee</i>	tway	8 <i>acht</i>	a(h)cht
3 <i>drie</i>	dree	9 <i>negen</i>	nayge(r)n
4 <i>vier</i>	feer	10 <i>tien</i>	teen
5 <i>vijf</i>	feyf	11 <i>elf</i>	elf
6 <i>zes</i>	zess	12 <i>twaalf</i>	twahlf

	Dutch.	*Pronunciation.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
13	<i>dertien</i>	derr'teen	70	<i>zeventig</i> zayfe(r)nte(r)ch
14	<i>veertien</i>	fayrteen	80	<i>tachtig</i> ta(h)chtte(r)ch
15	<i>vijftien</i>	feyfteen	90	<i>negentig</i> nayge(r)nte(r)ch
16	<i>zestien</i>	zesteen	100	<i>honderd</i> honder(t)
17	<i>zeventien</i>	zayfe(r)nteen	101	— (en) een
18	<i>achttien</i>	a(h)chteen	110	— (en) tien
19	<i>negentien</i>	nayge(r)nteen	120	— (en) twintig
20	<i>twintig</i>	twinte(r)ch	130	— (en) dertig
21	<i>een en twintig</i>	ayn e(r)n	200	<i>tweehonderd</i>
22	<i>twee en</i>	— twinte(r)ch	300	<i>drie</i> —
23	<i>drie en</i>	—	400	<i>vier</i> —
24	<i>vier en</i>	—	500	<i>vijf</i> —
25	<i>vijf en</i>	—	600	<i>zes</i> —
26	<i>zes en</i>	—	700	<i>zeven</i> —
27	<i>zeven en</i>	—	800	<i>acht</i> —
28	<i>acht en</i>	—	900	<i>negen</i> —
29	<i>negen en</i>	—	1,000	<i>duizend</i> doyze(r)nt
30	<i>dertig</i>	derr'te(r)ch	2,000	<i>twee</i> —
40	<i>veertig</i>	fayrte(r)ch	3,000	<i>drie</i> —
50	<i>vijftig</i>	feyfte(r)ch	10,000	<i>tien</i> —
60	<i>zestig</i>	zeste(r)ch	1,000,000	<i>millioen</i> mil'li-oon
1905	{ <i>duizend negen honderd</i> <i>en vijf, or</i> <i>negentienhonderd en vijf</i>		{ <i>doyze(r)nt nayge(r)n hon-</i> <i>dert en feyf, or</i> <i>nayge(r)nteenhondert en</i>	

### 33. Ordinal Numbers. (*Rangtelwoorden.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see p. 81.)

The 1st	<i>de eerste</i>	de(r) ayrste(r)
— 2nd	„ <i>tweede</i>	„ twayde(r)
— 3rd	„ <i>derde</i>	„ derrde(r)
— 4th	„ <i>vierde</i>	„ feerde(r)
— 5th	„ <i>vijfde</i>	„ feyfde(r)
— 6th	„ <i>zesde</i>	„ zesde(r)
— 7th	„ <i>zevende</i>	„ zayfe(r)nde(r)
— 8th	„ <i>achtste</i>	„ a(h)chtste(r)
— 9th	„ <i>negende</i>	„ nayge(r)nde(r)
— 10th	„ <i>tiende</i>	„ teende(r)
— 11th	„ <i>elfde</i>	„ elfde(r)
— 12th	„ <i>twaalfde</i>	„ twahlfde(r)
— 13th	„ <i>dertiende</i>	„ derртеende(r)
— 14th	„ <i>veertiende</i>	„ fayrteende(r)

\* Where pronunciation is omitted, it will be found given previously.

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
the 15th	<i>de vijftiende</i>	de(r) feyf'teende(r)
– 16th	„ <i>zestiende</i>	„ zess'teende(r)
– 17th	„ <i>zeventiende</i>	„ zayfe(r)nteende(r)
– 18th	„ <i>achttiende</i>	„ a(h)ch'teende(r)
– 19th	„ <i>negentiende</i>	„ nay'ge(r)nteende(r)
– 20th	„ <i>twintigste</i>	„ twin'te(r)gste(r)
– 21st	„ <i>eenentwintigste</i>	„ ayn'e(r)ntwinte(r)g-
– 30th	„ <i>dertigste</i>	„ derr'te(r)gste(r) [ste(r)]
– 40th	„ <i>veertigste</i>	„ fayr'te(r)gste(r)
– 50th	„ <i>vijftigste</i>	„ feyf'te(r)gste(r)
– 60th	„ <i>zestigste</i>	„ zess'te(r)gste(r)
– 70th	„ <i>zeventigste</i>	„ zayfe(r)nte(r)gste(r)
– 80th	„ <i>tachtigste</i>	„ ta(h)ch'te(r)gste(r)
– 90th	„ <i>negentigste</i>	„ nay'ge(r)nte(r)gste(r)
– 100th	„ <i>honderdste</i>	„ hon'dertste(r)
– 1,000th	„ <i>duizendste</i>	„ doÿ'ze(r)ndste(r)

### 34. Collective and Fractional Numbers, &c.

(*Verzamelnamen en Breuken.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see p. 81.)

Century	<i>eeuw f.</i>	ay'w [ay'w]
—, half-a-	<i>een halve eeuw</i>	ayn ha(h)lfe(r)
couple (pair)	<i>paar n.</i>	[f. pah'r [ne(r)gte(r)]
crowd	<i>gedrang n., menigte</i>	ge(r)dra(h)ng, may'
decade	<i>tiental n.</i>	teenta(h)l
double	<i>dubbel</i>	dub'be(r)l
dozen	<i>dozijn n.</i>	dohzeyn'
a fifth	<i>een vijfde</i>	ayn feyfde(r)
four-fifths	<i>vier vijfden</i>	feer feyfde(r)n
a gross	<i>twaalfdozijn, gros n.</i>	twahlf dohzeyn',
half	<i>helft f.</i>	helft [gross]
quarter(fourth part)	<i>vierendeel, kwart n.</i>	fee're(r)ndayl, kwa(h)rt
score	<i>een twintigtal</i>	ayn twin'te(r)g-
single, singly	<i>alleen</i>	a(h)llayn' [ta(h)l]
tens	<i>tienen, tientallen</i>	teenen, teenta(h)l'-
tenths	<i>tienden</i>	teende(r)n [le(r)n]
a third	<i>een derde</i>	ayn derrde(r)
three-fold	<i>drievoud</i>	dree'fowt
three-quarters	<i>drie vierden</i>	dree feerde(r)n

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
threes	<i>drieën</i>	dree-e(r)n [de(r)n
three-sevenths	<i>drie zevenden</i>	dree zay'fe(r)n-
triple, triply	<i>drievoudig</i>	dree'fowde(r)ch
twice	<i>tweemaal</i>	twaymahl
two-fold	<i>tweevoud</i>	tway'fowt
two-thirds	<i>twee derden</i>	tway derrde(r)n

### 35. Adjectives.\* (*Bijvoegelijke Naamwoorden.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see pages 74 to 76.)

Arrogant	<i>aanmatigend</i>	ahn'ma(h)te(r)-
bad	<i>slecht</i>	slecht [sɛ(r)nt
bitter	<i>bitter</i>	bitter
blind	<i>blind</i>	blinnt
blunt	<i>stomp</i>	stomp
bold	<i>stoutmoedig</i>	stowtmoode(r)ch
brave	<i>dapper</i>	da(h)pper
breadth	<i>breedte f.</i>	braydte(r)
brisk	<i>levendig</i>	layfe(r)nde(r)ch
broad	<i>breed</i>	brayt
certain	<i>zeker</i>	zayker
cheap	<i>goedkoop</i>	gootkohp'
clean	<i>schoon</i>	schohn
clear	<i>helder</i>	helder
clever	<i>bekwaam</i>	be(r)kwahm
cold	<i>koud</i>	kowt
content	<i>tevreden</i>	te(r)frayde(r)n
dark	<i>donker</i>	don'ke(r)r
deaf	<i>doof</i>	dohf
dear	<i>lief</i>	leef
deep	<i>diep</i>	deep
dirty	<i>vuil</i>	foyl
disagreeable	<i>onaangenaam</i>	onahn'ge(r)nahm
dishonest	<i>oneerlijk</i>	onayr'le(r)k
drunken	<i>dronken</i>	dronk'en
dry	<i>droog</i>	drohch
dumb	<i>stom</i>	stom
dusty	<i>stoffig</i>	stof'fe(r)ch
early	<i>vroeg</i>	frooch [le(r)k
easy	<i>gemakkelijk</i>	ge(r)ma(h)kke(r)-

\* Some Nouns of quality are here given for convenient reference.

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
equal	<i>gelijk</i>	ge(r)leyk
fair	<i>schoon, gunstig, blond</i>	schohn,gun'ste(r)ch, blont
faithless	<i>trouweloos</i>	trow'e(r)lohss
false	<i>valsch</i>	fa(h)lss
fat	<i>vleezig, vet</i>	flay'ze(r)ch, fet
fierce	<i>wild</i>	wilt
fit	<i>bekwaam, geschikt</i>	be(r)kwahm, ge(r)-
flat	<i>plat</i>	pla(h)t [schikt.
foolish	<i>dwaas</i>	dwahss
free	<i>vrij</i>	frey
frequent	<i>gedurig</i>	ge(r)deüre(r)ch
fresh	<i>frisch</i>	friss
full	<i>vol</i>	fol
gay	<i>vroolijk</i>	frohle(r)k
gentle	<i>zacht</i>	za(h)cht
good	<i>goed</i>	goo't
great	<i>groot</i>	groht
hairy	<i>harig</i>	hahre(r)ch
handsome	<i>'mooi</i>	moh'i
happy	<i>gelukkig</i>	ge(r)luk'ke(r)ch
hard	<i>hard, moeilijk</i>	ha(h)rt, mooile(r)k.
heavy	<i>zwaar</i>	zwahr
height	<i>hoogte f.</i>	hohgte(r)
high	<i>hoog</i>	hohch
hollow	<i>hol</i>	höl
honest	<i>eerlijk</i>	ayrle(r)k
hungry	<i>hongerig</i>	hong-e(r)re(r)ch
ill	<i>kwaad, slecht, ziek</i>	kwaht, slecht, zeek.
impolite	<i>onbeleefd</i>	onbe(r)layft'
innocent	<i>onschuldig</i>	onschul'de(r)ch
just	<i>rechtvaardig</i>	rechtfahr'de(r)ch
lame	<i>kreupel</i>	kru(r)'pe(r)l
large	<i>ruim, breed</i>	roym, brayt
late	<i>laat</i>	laht
lean	<i>mager</i>	mahge(r)r
length	<i>lengte f.</i>	lengte(r)
light	<i>licht</i>	licht
long	<i>lang</i>	la(h)ng
muddy	<i>modderig</i>	modde(r)re(r)ch

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
narrow	<i>eng</i>	eng
new	<i>nieuw</i>	nee'w
oblong	<i>langwerpig</i>	la(h)ngwer'pe(r)ch
old	<i>oud</i>	owt (= Eng. <i>out</i> )
open	<i>open</i>	ohpen
polite	<i>beleefd</i>	be(r)layft
poor	<i>arm</i>	a(h)rm
pretty	<i>aardig</i>	ahrde(r)ch
private	<i>vertrouwelijk</i>	fe(r)rtrowe(r)le(r)k
proud	<i>trotsch</i>	tro(h)ts
public	<i>openbaar</i>	ohpenbahr
pure	<i>zuiver</i>	zoyfer
quiet	<i>gerust</i>	ge(r)rust
rich ; — (of food)	<i>rijk ; vet, zwaar</i>	reyk ; fet, zwahr
ripe	<i>rijp</i>	reyp
rough	<i>ruw</i>	reūw
round	<i>ront</i>	ront
sacred	<i>heilig</i>	heyle(r)ch [fe(r)ch
sad	<i>ernstig, droevig</i>	ern'ste(r)ch, droo-
sharp	<i>scherp</i>	scherp
short	<i>kort</i>	kort
slow	<i>langzaam</i>	la(h)ng'zahm
small	<i>klein</i>	kleyn
smooth	<i>glad</i>	gla(h)t
soft	<i>zacht</i>	za(h)cht
sound	<i>gezond</i>	ge(r)zont
sour	<i>zuur</i>	zeūr
square	<i>vierkant</i>	feer'ka(h)nt
strange	<i>vreemd</i>	fraymt
strong	<i>sterk</i>	sterrk
stupid	<i>dom, lomp</i>	dom, lomp
sweet	<i>zoet</i>	zoot
swift	<i>snel, vlug</i>	snel, fluch
tender ; — (of food)	<i>teeder ; malsch</i>	tay'de(r)r ; ma(h)ls
thick	<i>dik</i>	dik
thickness	<i>dikte f.</i>	dik'te(r)
thin	<i>dun</i>	dun
thirsty	<i>dorstig</i>	dorss'te(r)ch
timely	<i>tijdig</i>	teyde(r)ch [ste(r)ch
troublesome	<i>moeilijk, lastig</i>	moo'ile(r)k, la(h)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
true	<i>waar</i>	wahr
ugly	<i>leelijk</i>	lay'le(r)k
uncertain	<i>onzeker</i>	on'zayker
unequal	<i>ongelijk</i>	on'ge(r)le(r)k
unfit	<i>ongeschikt</i>	on'ge(r)schikt
unsettled	<i>onbestendig</i>	onbe(r)sten'de(r)ch
useful	<i>nuttig</i>	nut'te(r)ch
vain	<i>vergeefs</i>	fergayfss
warm	<i>warm</i>	wa(h)rm
weak	<i>slap, zwak</i>	sla(h)p, zwa(h)k
well	<i>wel, gezond</i>	wel, ge(r)zont
wet	<i>nat, vochtig</i>	na(h)t, foch'te(r)ch
whole	<i>geheel</i>	ge(r)hayl
wide	<i>wijd</i>	weyt
wild	<i>wild</i>	wilt
wise	<i>wijs</i>	weyss
young	<i>jong</i>	yong

### 36. Verbs. (*Werkwoorden.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see pages 82 to 90.)

To accept	<i>aannemen</i>	ahn'nayme(r)
to admire	<i>bewonderen</i>	be(r)wonn'dere(r)
to affirm	<i>bevestigen</i>	be(r)fes'te(r)ge(r)
to answer	<i>antwoorden</i>	a(h)nt'wohrde(r)
to approve	<i>goedkeuren</i>	goo'tku(r)re(r)
to arrive	<i>aankomen</i>	ahn'kohme(r)
to ascend	<i>opklimmen</i>	op'klimme(r)
to ask	<i>vragen</i>	frah'ge(r)
to assure	<i>verzekereren</i>	fe(r)rzaykere(r)
to awake	<i>wekken</i>	wek'ke(r)
to beat	<i>slaan, kloppen</i>	slahn, klop'pe(r)
to begin	<i>beginnen</i>	be(r)(gin'ne(r)
to believe	<i>gelooven, vertrouwen</i>	ge(r)lohfe(r), fer-
to blame	<i>laken</i>	lahke(r) [trowe(r)
to boil	<i>koken</i>	kohke(r)
to borrow	<i>borgen, leenen</i>	borge(r), layne(r)
to breakfast	<i>ontbijten</i>	ontbey'te(r)
to bring	<i>brenghen</i>	brengh'e(r)
to build	<i>bouwen</i>	bow'e(r)



English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
to button	<i>knoopen</i>	knohpe(r)
to buy	<i>koopen</i>	kohpe(r)
to calculate	<i>berekenen</i>	be(r)rayke(r)ne(r)
to carry	<i>dragen</i>	dra(h)'ge(r)
to chat	<i>babbelen</i>	ba(h)b'be(r)le(r)
to compare	<i>vergelijken</i>	ferge(r)leyke(r)
to consent	<i>toestemmen</i>	too'stemme(r)
to continue	<i>voortduren</i>	fohrt'deure(r)
to cook	<i>koken</i>	koh'ke(r)
to cough	<i>hoesten</i>	hoos'te(r) [ke(r)]
to cover	<i>dekken, bedekken</i>	dek'ke(r), be(r)dek-
to dance	<i>dansen</i>	da(h)n'se(r)
to deliver	<i>bevrijden</i>	be(r)frey'de(r)
to deny	<i>ontkennen</i>	ontkenne(r)
to depart	<i>vertrekken</i>	fertrek'ke(r)
to descend	<i>af dalen</i>	a(h)f'dahle(r)
to desire	<i>begieren</i>	be(r)gayre(r)
to despise	<i>verachten</i>	fera(h)chte(r)
to dispute	<i>twisten</i>	twis'te(r)
to doubt	<i>twijfelen</i>	tweyfe(r)le(r)
to draw	<i>trekken, zuigen</i>	trekke(r), zoyge(r)
to dream	<i>droomen</i>	droh'me(r)
to dress	<i>kleeden</i>	klayde(r)
to drink	<i>drinken</i>	drinke(r)
to eat, dine	<i>eten</i>	ay'te(r)
to esteem	<i>achten</i>	a(h)chte(r) [le(r)]
to exchange	<i>ruilen, wisselen</i>	royle(r), wis'se(r)-
to exclaim	<i>uitroepen,</i> <i>schreeuwen</i>	oyt'roope(r), schraywe(r)
to excuse	<i>verontschuldigen</i>	feront-schul'de(r)-
to explain	<i>verklaren</i>	ferklah're(r) [ge(r)]
to fall	<i>vallen</i>	fa(h)l'le(r)
to feel	<i>voelen</i>	foole(r)
to find	<i>vinden</i>	fin'de(r)
to finish	<i>eindigen</i>	eyn'de(r)ge(r)
to follow	<i>volgen</i>	folge(r)
to forget	<i>vergeten</i>	fergayte(r)
to gather	<i>vergaderen</i>	fergahdere(r)
to get	<i>krijgen</i>	kreyge(r) [stahn
to get up	<i>opstijgen, opstaan</i>	op'steyge(r), op-

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
to give	<i>geven</i>	gayfe(r)
to go	<i>gaan</i>	gahn
to go in, — out	<i>ingaan, uitgaan</i>	in'gahn, oyt'gahn
to grow	<i>groeien</i>	groo'i-e(r)
to hate	<i>haten</i>	hahte(r)
to hear	<i>hooren</i>	hohre(r)
to hide	<i>verbergen</i>	fe(r)rber'ge(r)
to honour	<i>eeren</i>	ayre(r)
to hope	<i>hopen</i>	hohpe(r)
to ignore	<i>niet weten</i>	neet wayte(r)
to imagine	<i>zich verbeelden</i>	zich ferbaylde(r)
to imitate	<i>navolgen</i>	nah'folge(r)
to insult	<i>beledigen</i>	be(r)lay'de(r)ge(r)
to insure	<i>assureeren</i>	a(h)sseūray're(r)
to introduce	<i>invoeren</i>	in'foore(r)
to jump	<i>springen</i>	spring'e(r)
to know	<i>kennen, weten</i>	ken'ne(r), wayte(r)
to laugh	<i>lachen</i>	lah'che(r)
to learn	<i>leeren</i>	lay're(r)
to lend	<i>leenen</i>	layne(r)
to lie down	<i>gaan liggen</i>	gahn lig'ge(r)
to live	<i>leven</i>	lay'fe(r)
—, dwell	<i>wonen</i>	wohne(r)
to look for	<i>zoeken naar</i>	sooke(r) nahr
to lose	<i>verliezen</i>	ferlee'ze(r)
to love	<i>beminnen</i>	be(r)min'ne(r)
to marry	<i>huwen</i>	hēuwe(r)
to meet	<i>ontmoeten</i>	ontmoot'e(r)
to mention	<i>vermelden</i>	fermelde(r)
to be mistaken	<i>zich vergissen</i>	zich fergis'se(r)
to object	<i>tegenwerpen</i>	tay'gen-werpe(r)
to offend	<i>beledigen</i>	be(r)layde(r)ge(r)
to offer	<i>aanbieden</i>	ahn'beede(r)
to open	<i>openen</i>	ohpe(r)ne(r)
to order	<i>bestellen</i>	bestelle(r)
to pack up	<i>inpakken</i>	inpa(h)kke(r)
to paint	<i>schilderen</i>	schildere(r)
to pardon	<i>vergeven</i>	fergayfe(r)
to pay	<i>betalen</i>	be(r)tahle(r)
to plant	<i>planten</i>	pla(h)nte(r)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
to play	<i>spelen</i>	spayle(r)
to pluck	<i>plukken</i>	pluk'ke(r)
to praise	<i>prijzen</i>	preyze(r)
to present	<i>voorstellen,</i>	[beede(r)]
to prove	<i>bewijzen</i>	fohr'stelle(r), ahn'-
to punish	<i>straffen</i>	be(r)weyze(r)
to quarrel	<i>twisten</i>	stra(h)'ffe(r)
to be quiet	<i>zich stilhouden</i>	twisste(r)
to read	<i>lezen</i>	zich stil'howde(r)
to reap	<i>oogsten</i>	lay'ze(r)
to receive	<i>ontvangen</i>	ohgste(r)
to reflect (mirror)	<i>weerkaatsen</i>	ontfa(h)n'ge(r)
to refuse	<i>weigeren</i>	wayrkahtse(r)
to regret	<i>betreuren</i>	wey'ge(r)re(r)
to rejoice	<i>verblijden</i>	be(r)tru(r)re(r)
to remember	<i>herinneren</i>	ferbleyde(r)
to repay	<i>terugbetalen</i>	herin'nere(r)
to repeat	<i>herhalen</i>	terug'be(r)tahle(r)
to repent	<i>berouwen</i>	herhahle(r)
to reply	<i>antwoorden</i>	be(r)row'e(r)
to rest	<i>rusten</i>	a(h)nt'wohrde(r)
to return	<i>terugkeeren</i>	ruste(r)
to ring the bell (of	<i>bellen</i>	terug'kayre(r)
to roast [house]	<i>braden</i>	belle(r)
to run	<i>loopen, rennen</i>	brah'de(r)
to say	<i>zeggen</i>	lohpe(r), ren'ne(r)
to seal	<i>verzegelen</i>	zegge(r)
to search	<i>onderzoeken</i>	ferzayge(r)le(r)
to see	<i>zien</i>	onderzoo'ke(r)
to sell	<i>verkoopen</i>	zee-e(r)
to serve	<i>dienen</i>	ferkohpe(r)
to sew	<i>naaien</i>	deene(r)
to show	<i>toon</i>	nah'i-e(r)
to sigh	<i>zuchten</i>	tohne(r)
to sign	<i>onderteekenen</i>	zuchte(r)
to sit down	<i>gaan zitten</i>	ondertayke(r)ne(r)
to sleep	<i>slapen</i>	gahn zitte(r)
to sneeze	<i>niesen</i>	slah'pe(r)
to sow	<i>zaaien</i>	neeze(r)
to speak	<i>spreken</i>	zah'i-e(r)
		sprayke(r)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
to spin	<i>spinnen</i>	spinne(r)
to spoil	<i>bederven</i>	be(r)derfe(r)
to steal	<i>stelen</i>	stay'le(r)
to study	<i>studeeren</i>	stēnday're(r)
to take	<i>nemen</i>	nayme(r) [ke(r)]
to taste	<i>proeven, smaken</i>	proo'fe(r), smah'-
to tell	<i>zeggen, vertellen</i>	zeg'ge(r), fertelle(r)
to thank	<i>danken</i>	da(h)n'ke(r)
to think	<i>denken</i>	den'ke(r)
to be thirsty	<i>dorst hebben</i>	dorst hebbe(r)
to throw	<i>werpen</i>	wer'pe(r)
to touch	<i>raken</i>	rahke(r)
to translate	<i>vertalen</i>	fe(r)rtah'le(r)
to travel	<i>reizen</i>	reyze(r)
to unbutton	<i>losknoopen</i>	loss'k-nohpe(r)
to uncover	<i>ontblooten</i>	ontblohte(r)
to understand	<i>verstaan</i>	fe(r)rstahn
to unpack	<i>(ont-), uitpakken</i>	(ont-), oyt'pa(h)k-
to wash	<i>wasschen</i>	wa(h)s'se(r) [ke(r)]
to weep	<i>weenen, schreien</i>	wayne(r), schrey-
to weigh	<i>wegen</i>	way'ge(r) [e(r)]
to will	<i>willen</i>	wil'le(r)
to wish	<i>wenschen</i>	wens'se(r) [de(r)]
to work	<i>werken, arbeiden</i>	wer'ke(r), a(h)r'bey-
to worship	<i>vereeren, aanbidden</i>	ferayre(r), ahnbid'-
to wrap	<i>wikkelen</i>	wik'ke(r)le(r) [de(r)]
to write	<i>schrijven</i>	schreyfen

### 37. Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Prepositions.

(*Bijwoorden, Voegwoorden, Voorzetsels.*)

(For Grammatical Notes see pages 91 and 92.)

About	<i>om, omtrent</i>	om, omtrent'
above	<i>boven</i>	boh'fen
above all	<i>boven alles</i>	boh'fen a(h)l'less
accordingly	<i>overeenskomstig, volgens</i>	ohferaynkom'- ste(r)ch, volgens
after	<i>achter, na</i>	a(h)ch'ter, nah
afterwards	<i>naderhand, daarna</i>	nahderha(h)nt',
again	<i>weder</i>	way'der [dahrnah
against	<i>tegen</i>	tay'gen

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
all ( <i>adj.</i> )	<i>gansch, geheel</i>	<i>ga(h)nss, ge(r)hayl</i>
almost	<i>schier, bijna</i>	<i>scheer, beynah</i>
already	<i>reeds</i>	<i>rayts</i>
also	<i>ook</i>	<i>ohk</i>
although	<i>ofschoon, hoewel</i>	<i>offschohn', hoowell'</i>
altogether	<i>geheel, tezamen</i>	<i>ge(r)hayl', te(r)-</i>
always	<i>altijd</i>	<i>a(h)l'teyt [zah'men</i>
among	<i>onder</i>	<i>on'der</i>
and	<i>en</i>	<i>en</i>
anywhere	<i>waar ook, ergens</i>	<i>wahr ohk, ergenss'</i>
as	<i>als, zooals</i>	<i>a(h)lss, zoh-a(h)lss'</i>
as many, as much	<i>zooveel, evenveel</i>	<i>zoh'fayl, ay'fe(r)n-</i> <i>fayl</i>
as soon as	<i>zoodra als</i>	<i>zohdrah' a(h)lss</i>
at	<i>te</i>	<i>te(r) [ne(r)</i>
at first	<i>in den beginne</i>	<i>in den be(r)gin'-</i>
at last	<i>ten laatste</i>	<i>ten lahtste(r)</i>
at least	<i>ten minste</i>	<i>ten minste(r)</i>
at once	<i>dadelijk</i>	<i>dahde(r)le(r)k</i>
badly	<i>slecht, erg</i>	<i>slecht, e(r)rch</i>
because	<i>omdat</i>	<i>omda(h)t'</i>
before	<i>voor</i>	<i>fohr</i>
behind	<i>achter</i>	<i>a(h)ch'ter</i>
below ( <i>adv. &amp; prep.</i> )	<i>beneden</i>	<i>be(r)nayden</i>
besides	<i>benevens, bovendien</i>	<i>be(r)nay'fe(r)nss,</i> <i>bohfe(r)ndeen'</i>
better	<i>beter</i>	<i>bayter</i>
between	<i>tusschen</i>	<i>tus'sen [fe(r)n</i>
beyond	<i>verder dan, boven</i>	<i>ferder da(h)n, boh-</i>
but	<i>maar, doch</i>	<i>mahr, doch</i>
by	<i>door</i>	<i>dohr [ge(r)</i>
consequently	<i>dientengevolge</i>	<i>deentenge(r)fol'-</i>
down	<i>beneden</i>	<i>be(r)nayden</i>
during	<i>gedurende</i>	<i>ge(r)deu're(r)nde(r)</i>
early	<i>vroeg</i>	<i>frooch</i>
either ... or	<i>of ... of</i>	<i>off ... off</i>
elsewhere	<i>elders</i>	<i>el'derss</i>
enough	<i>genoeg</i>	<i>ge(r)nooch'</i>
even if	<i>zelfs al</i>	<i>zelfss a(h)l</i>
every ( <i>adj.</i> )	<i>ieder</i>	<i>eeder</i>

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
everywhere	<i>overal</i>	oh'fera(h)l
except ( <i>conj.</i> )	<i>behalve</i>	be(r)ha(h)l'fe(r)
far	<i>ver</i>	ferr
firstly	<i>ten eerste</i>	ten ayrste(r)
for ( <i>prep.</i> )	<i>voor</i>	fohr
for ( <i>conj.</i> )	<i>want</i>	wa(h)nt
from	<i>van</i>	fa(h)n
hardly	<i>nauwelijks</i>	now'e(r)le(r)ks
here	<i>hier</i>	heer
how ( <i>adv.</i> )	<i>hoe</i>	hoo
however	<i>echter</i>	echter
how much?	<i>hoeveel?</i>	hoofayl'?
if	<i>indien</i>	indeen'
if not	<i>zoo niet</i>	zoh neet
immediately	<i>onmiddellijk</i>	onmid'de(r)lle(r)k
in, within	<i>in, binnen</i>	in, bin'nen
indeed	<i>inderdaad</i>	inderdaht'
in future	<i>in de toekomst</i>	in de(r) too'komst
inside	<i>binnen, inwendig</i>	binnen, in'wen- de(r)ch
instead of	<i>in plaats van</i>	in plahtss fa(h)n
late	<i>laat</i>	laht
less	<i>minder</i>	minnder
like	<i>gelijk, evenals</i>	ge(r)leyk', ay'fe(r)-
little ( <i>adj.</i> )	<i>klein</i>	kleyn [na(h)lss
little by little	<i>langzamerhand</i>	la(h)ngzahmer-
more	<i>meer</i>	mayr [ha(h)nt'
much	<i>veel, zeer</i>	fayl, zayr
near, nearly	<i>nabij, bijna</i>	nahbey', beynah
neither ... nor	<i>noch ... noch</i>	noch ... noch
never	<i>nooit</i>	noh'it
next to	<i>naast, bijna</i>	nahst, beynah
not	<i>niet</i>	neet
not at all	<i>in 't geheel niet</i>	in 't ge(r)hayl neet
nothing	<i>niets</i>	neets
not yet	<i>nog niet</i>	noch neet
now	<i>thans, nu</i>	ta(h)nss, nēu
nowhere	<i>nergens</i>	ner'ge(r)nss
of	<i>van</i>	fa(h)n
of course	<i>natuurlijk</i>	na(h)tēur'le(r)k

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
often	<i>dikwijls</i>	dik'weylss
on	<i>op, aan</i>	op, ahn
on the contrary	<i>integendeel</i>	intay'gendayl
on the left	<i>links</i>	links [de(r)]
on the opposite side	<i>aan de overzijde</i>	ahn de(r) oh'ferzey-
on the right	<i>rechts</i>	rechtss
on this side	<i>aan deze zijde</i>	ahn dayze(r) zey-
once	<i>eens</i>	aynss [de(r)]
only ( <i>adj.</i> )	<i>eenig</i>	ay'ne(r)ch
— ( <i>adv.</i> )	<i>alleen, slechts</i>	a(h)llayn', slechts
opposite	<i>tegengesteld</i>	tay'ge(r)ngesstelt
or	<i>of</i>	off
otherwise ( <i>adv.</i> )	<i>anders</i>	a(h)n'derss
outside	<i>buitenzijde f.</i>	boy'te(r)nzeyde(r)
over	<i>boven</i>	boh'fen
perhaps	<i>misschien</i>	misscheen' [le(r)]k
presently, soon	<i>straks, dadelijk</i>	stra(h)ks, dahde(r)-
previously	<i>vooraf</i>	fohra(h)f'
quickly	<i>schielijk</i>	scheele(r)k
rather	<i>liever, eerder</i>	leefter, ayrder
same (the) ( <i>adj.</i> )	<i>zelfde</i>	zelfde(r)
scarcely	<i>nauwelijks</i>	now'e(r)le(r)kss
secondly	<i>ten tweede</i>	ten twayde(r)
seldom	<i>zelden</i>	zelden
since ( <i>prep.</i> )	<i>sedert, sinds</i>	say'derret, sintss
— ( <i>conj.</i> )	<i>sedert</i>	say'derret
so	<i>zoo, dus</i>	zoh, duss
some ( <i>adj.</i> )	<i>eenige</i>	ayne(r)ge(r)
sometimes	<i>somtijds</i>	somteyts'
soon	<i>weldra, vroeg,</i> <i>spoedig</i>	weldrah, frooch, spoode(r)ch
suddenly	<i>plotseling</i>	plotsse(r)ling
then ( <i>adv. &amp; conj.</i> )	<i>dan</i>	da(h)n
thence	<i>van daar</i>	fa(h)n dahr
thenceforth	<i>van dien tijd af</i>	fa(h)n deen teyt
there	<i>daar</i>	dahr [a(h)f]
therefore	<i>daarom</i>	dahr'om
thirdly	<i>ten derde</i>	ten derrde(r)
through	<i>door</i>	dohr
thus	<i>aldus</i>	a(h)lduss'

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
to	<i>aan, naar</i>	ahn, nahr
too	<i>ook</i>	ohk
too much	<i>te veel</i>	te(r) fayl
together	<i>tegelijk</i>	te(r)ge(r)leyk
towards	<i>jegens</i>	yay'ge(r)nss
under	<i>onder</i>	on'der
undoubtedly	<i>ongetwijfeld</i>	on'getweyfelt
unless	<i>tenzij</i>	ten-zey'
until	<i>tot</i>	tot
up	<i>op</i>	op
upon	<i>op, aan</i>	op, ahn
very	<i>zeer</i>	zayr
well	<i>goed, zeer</i>	goot, zayr
when	<i>wanneer, toen</i>	wa(h)nnayr', toon
where?	<i>waar?</i>	wahr?
while	<i>terwijl</i>	te(r)rweyl
why?	<i>waarom?</i>	wahr'om?
willingly	<i>gaarne</i>	gahr'ne(r)
with	<i>met</i>	met
with, near	<i>na, met</i>	nah, met
within ( <i>adv.</i> )	<i>binnen</i>	bin'nen
without ( <i>prep.</i> )	<i>zonder</i>	zon'der
yet	<i>nog, toch</i>	noch, toch

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## ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR.

The Dutch language has ten parts of speech:—

### The Articles. (*Lidwoorden.*)

There are two Articles, the DEFINITE and the INDEFINITE.

There are three Genders—masculine (M.), feminine (F.), and neuter (N.), and four Cases—Nominative (N.), Genitive (G.), Dative (D.), and Accusative (A.)

GENERAL RULE.—Each gender has its own form of declension in the singular; in the plural there is *no distinction* between the genders.

### DECLENSION.

#### The Definite Article.

Singular:	M.	F.	N.	Plural for all genders.
N. the	<i>de</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>het</i>	<i>de</i>
G. of the	<i>des</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>des</i>	<i>der</i>
D. to the	<i>den</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>het</i>	<i>den</i>
A. the	<i>den</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>het</i>	<i>de</i> .

#### The Indefinite Article.

Singular:	M.	F.	N.	
N. a, an	<i>een</i>	<i>een(e)</i>	<i>een</i>	* These endings are never used in the spoken language, and seldom in the written.
G. of a, of an	<i>eens</i>	<i>eener</i>	<i>eens</i>	
D. to a, to an	<i>een(en*)</i>	<i>een(e*)</i>	<i>een</i>	
A. a, an	<i>een(en*)</i>	<i>een(e*)</i>	<i>een</i> .	

NOTE.—The definite article is often used in Dutch, where there is no article in English, as: *Van de hand in de tand*, from hand to mouth.

There are phrases, however, in which the definite article used in English is not used in Dutch, as: *Piano spelen*, to play the piano.

### The Noun. (*Het zelfstandig naamwoord.*)

#### GENDER.

**Masculine Nouns** are:—

- (a) Names of **males**, when there is a separate name for the male; when not, names of **great** animals are masculine, as *olifant* (m.), elephant, and those of **small** animals are feminine, as *muis* (f.), mouse.
- (b) names of **seasons** [EXCEPT *Lente* (f.), Spring], **months**, and **days** [EXCEPT the compounds with month and year: *Meimaand* (f.), month of May; *voorjaar* (n.), spring].
- (c) names of **trees** [EXCEPT *Linde* (f.), lime tree, and *tamarinde* (f.), tamarind], **stones**, **coins** [EXCEPT *mint* (f.), coin; *guinje* (f.), guinea; *pistool* (f.), pistole; *pond* (n.), pound], and **mountains**.

- (d) nouns of one syllable indicating **motion** or **action**, as *houw*, stab; *greep*, grasp, &c. Such words are feminine when they indicate objects having any relation to the action; for instance, *trap* (m.), kick; *trap* (f.), staircase.
- (e) nouns **ending in** *-aar*, *-aard*, *-enaar*, *-erd*, *-enier*, *-el*, *-em*, *-sem*, *-lm*, *-rm*, *-er*, and most words ending in *-en*, as
- |                             |                            |                              |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>lessenaar</i> , desk     | <i>kruidenier</i> , grocer | <i>halm</i> , stalk          |
| <i>luiwaard</i> , sluggard  | <i>beitel</i> , chisel     | <i>storm</i> , storm         |
| <i>geweldenaar</i> , tyrant | <i>adem</i> , breath       | <i>looper</i> , stair-carpet |
| <i>mosterd</i> , mustard    | <i>bloesem</i> , blossom   | <i>regen</i> , rain.         |
- EXCEPTIONS: *Griffel* (f.), slate pencil; *schoffel* (f.), hoe; *scherm* (n.), screen; *palm* (f.), palm of the hand; *uniform* (f.), uniform; *helm* (f.), broom.
- (f) all words **ending in** *-ing* and *-ling* (when not derived from verbs), as *ketting*, chain; *krakeling*, cracknel.
- (g) nouns **ending in** *-dom*, when denoting a state, as *wasdom*, growth.

For EXCEPTIONS see under **Neuter** (g).

**Feminine** are:—

- (a) Names of **females** (when there is a separate name for the female), **flowers**, **vegetables**, **fruits**, **grains**, **foreign products**, **materials** (when not neuter), **ships** (EXCEPT those ending in *-er*), **letters** of the alphabet, **ciphers**, **figures**, **musical notes**, **intervals**, and **foreign instruments** [EXCEPT *doedelzak* (m.), *hoorn* (m.), *triangel* (m.)]

NOTE.—1. Names of flowers formed from names of other things take the gender of the latter, as *goudenregen* (m.), *aronskelk* (m.)

2. Names of fruits ending in *oen*, *ling*, *el*, and *er* are masculine; e.g., *citroen* (m.), *pippeling* (m.), *eikel* (m.), *aker* (m.)

3. Foreign names of fruits ending in *el* and *er* are feminine; e.g., *komkommer* (f.), *amandel* (f.)

- (b) nouns **ending in** *-e*, *-de*, *-te*, denoting *inanimate* objects, as *koude*, cold; *hoogte*, height.

EXCEPTIONS: *Vrede* (m.), peace; *einde* (n.), end; and the *collective* nouns ending in *-te*, which are Neuter.

- (c) nouns formed with the **suffixes** *-heid*, *-nis*, *-teit*, as *goedheid*, goodness; *beeltenis*, image; *majesteit*, majesty.

EXCEPT *Vonnis* (n.), sentence; *getuigenis* (n.), testimony; *concilie* (n.), council; *evangelie* (n.), gospel.

- (d) all nouns **ending in** *-ie*, *-iek*, *-age*, *-ij*, *-ei*, and *-uw*, as *melodie*, melody; *slijtage*, wear and tear; *lei*, slate; *fabriek*, manufactory; *schilderij*, painting; *schaduw*, shade.

- (e) **Verbal nouns** in *-ing*, *-st*, and *-t*, as *belooning*, reward; *kunst*, art; *vaart*, canal.

EXCEPT *Dienst* (m.), service; *last* (m.), load; *schrift* (n.), writing [*Schrift* (f.) is (Holy) Scripture]; *wicht* (n.), weight.

- (f) **Words in -schap**, when denoting a state or a collection, that are not neuter [see (h) under **Neuter**], as *blijdschap*, joy; *verwantschap*, relation.

**Neuter** are:—

- (a) The names of **young animals**, and those that indicate a whole class, as *kalf*, calf; *zwijn*, swine [EXCEPT *Hond* (m.), dog].  
 (b) **Collective nouns**, as *leger*, army; *volk*, people.

EXCEPTIONS: *Stad* (f.), town; *trits* (f.), threes.

- (c) The names of **materials** from which objects are manufactured, as *barnsteen*, amber; *goud*, gold.

EXCEPTIONS: Materials which are *feminine*, and the following *masculine* nouns:—

<i>azijn</i> , vinegar	<i>inkt</i> , ink	<i>room</i> , cream
<i>honig</i> , honey	<i>mosterd</i> , mustard	<i>wijn</i> , wine.

- (d) The infinitive mood of verbs, and all parts of speech used as nouns, as *het schoone*, the beautiful [EXCEPT adjectives used as names of persons].

- (e) The names of **countries, towns, and villages**.

EXCEPTIONS: Geographical names which are preceded by the article *de* are **Feminine**, as *de dorre Sahara*, the barren Sahara [EXCEPT *Den Haag*, the Hague; e.g., *het bloeiende Den Haag*, the prosperous Hague].

- (f) The names of **diminutives**, as *het kindje*, the little child.

- (g) Words ending in *-dom*, when denoting a collection or a country, as *vorstendom*, principality.

EXCEPTIONS: See under **Masculine** (g).

- (h) Words ending in *-schap*, when expressing a dignity, occupation, or territory, as *koningschap*, royalty.

EXCEPTIONS: See under **Feminine** (f).

- (i) All words ending in *-sel*, as *blauwsel*, blue [EXCEPT *Stijfsel*, starch].

- (j) Nouns formed from the stem of a verb with the inseparable prefixes *be-*, *ge-*, *onder-*, *ont-*, *ver-*.

EXCEPTIONS: *Ontvang* (m.), reception; *verkoop* (m.), sale; *verbouw* (m.), growth.

NOTE.—1. Compound nouns have the gender of the principal word, as *hofkerk* (f.), Court chapel [EXCEPT *kerkhof* (n.), graveyard, derived from *hof* (m.), garden; *tijdslip* (n.), epoch].

2. There are some nouns which have different genders, with different meanings, as

*heim* (m.), helmet, *helm* (f.), plant;  
*blik* (m.), look, *blik* (n.), dustpan; and many others.

## DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

There are two declensions, termed the **Strong** and the **Weak**.

Most nouns belong to the Strong, the Genitive ending in *s*. Those belonging to the Weak end in *en* in the Genitive.

**GENERAL RULES.**—1. Feminine nouns always remain unchanged throughout the singular, and their declension is indicated only by the article or pronoun.

**EXCEPTIONS:** Family and proper names in the Genitive preceding another noun take *s* or *'s*, as *moeders verjaardag*, mother's birthday; *Maria's boeken*, Mary's books.

Should a pronoun or an adjective precede such expressions, the *nominative* is used, as *mijn moeders verjaardag*, my mother's birthday.

2. Masculine and Neuter nouns form their Genitive Singular in [*e*]*s* (Strong declension), or in [*e*]*n* (Weak declension).

The following Masculine nouns belong to the Weak declension:

*mensch*, man    *vorst*, prince    *paus*, pope    *heer*, lord

*graaf*, count    *hertog*, earl    *prins*, prince    *profeet*, prophet;

also the Neuter noun *hart*, heart, and all **Adjectives used as masculine and neuter Nouns** and ending in *e*, as *het goede*, the good.

**NOTE.**—The Genitive and Dative are very seldom used in speaking Dutch; in their place the *Accusative* is used, with the prepositions *van*, *of*, and *aan*, to, as *van den vader*, of the father, instead of *des vaders*.

3. The **Accusative** *always* has the same form as the **Nominative**, and the **Dative** generally has also.

## Formation of Plural.

The plural of nouns is formed by adding *n*, *en*, or *s* in the four cases, and is the same in all genders.

1. Nouns ending in *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *aar*, *ier*, *aard*, *erd*, *age*, and in a LONG VOWEL take *s*, as also all diminutives. Words borrowed from foreign languages take *s*, as *bureaus*. The Dutch words *ra*, *vla*, and *eega*, ending in a long vowel, are in the plural *raas*, wheels; *vlaas*, custards; *eegaas*, spouses.

2. Nouns ending in *e* take *n*. Words ending in *ie* take *s* or *n* when the accent is not on *ie*, as *provincies* or *provinciën*. They take *en* when *ie* has the accent; e.g., *melodieën*. Words ending in *ee* take *en*, as *zee*—*zeeën*.

3. All nouns ending in a hissing sound or in a diphthong take *en*, as *huis* (house), *huizen*, *bakkerij* (bakery), *bakkerijen*; ALSO those ending in *and*, *dom*, *eel*, *in*, *ing*, *ik*, *rik*, *schap*, *uw*.

Words ending in *or* take *s* or *en*, as *professors* or *professoren*. Words ending in *ier* and *eur* take *s* when they denote persons, and *en* when they denote things, as *portiers*, door-keepers; *portieren*, coach-doors.

Some words take either, as *zoons* or *zonen*, sons; *smids* or *smeden*, smiths; *gemaals* or *gemalen*, husbands.

4. When the final consonant of a noun is preceded by a short vowel, the consonant is doubled in the plural, as *rat* (f.), *rat*—pl.

*ratten*; EXCEPT when the short vowel of the singular changes into a long vowel in the plural, as *weg* (m.), road—pl. *wegen*.

5. The final *s* in many nouns is changed into *z*, and the final *f* into *v*. This is always the case when these consonants are preceded by a long vowel, as *haas* (m.), hare—pl. *hazen*; *wolf* (m.), wolf—pl. *wolven*.

6. Nouns ending in *man* and denoting a profession, change this into *lieden* in the plural, as *werkman* (m.), workman—pl. *werklieden*; *Oranjeman*, *Noorman*, *blindeman*, as not denoting a profession, are in the plural *Oranjemannen*, *Noormannen*, *blindemannen*; and those ending in *heid* change into *heden*, as *schoonheid* (f.), beauty—pl. *schoonheden*.

7. Some nouns change their root vowel in the plural, as *schip* (n.), ship—pl. *schepen*; *stad*, town—pl. *steden*.

8. There are many nouns having no plural, as in English, whilst others are used only in the plural; thus,

(a) Names of materials and most abstract nouns have no plural in Dutch.

(b) Nouns denoting **measure, weight, and number** are used in the Singular, although accompanied by plural numerals, as *tien voet lang*, NOT *tien voeten lang*; but *wichtjes*, *maatjes*, *rijksdaalers*, *stuivers*, *kwartjes*, *cents*.

*Hij heeft een inkomen van duizend gulden* (collectively).

He has an income of a thousand guilders.

*Ik heb hier drie guldens* (singly).

I have three guilders here.

NOTE.—1. Some Neuter nouns take *er* before the plural-ending, and a few take *er-en* as well as *er-s*, as *ei* (sing.), *eieren* (pl.); *hoen* (sing.), *hoenders* or *hoenders* (pl.) The plural in *eren* is more sublime than that in *ers*. Ex., *Hier zijn drie appels* (Here are three apples). *Mijn woorden waren als gouden appels in zilveren schalen* (Prov. xxv. 11).

2. The plural of *vloot* (f.), flea, is *vlooien*, and of *koes* (f.), cow, *koaien*.

### Examples of Declension.

*De vader*, the father; *de moeder*, the mother; *het kind*, the child.

	Singular.	
Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>de vader</i>	<i>de moeder</i>	<i>het kind</i>
G. <i>des vaders</i>	<i>der moeder</i>	<i>des kinds</i>
D. <i>den vader</i>	<i>de moeder</i>	<i>het kind</i>
A. <i>den vader</i>	<i>de moeder</i>	<i>het kind</i> .
	Plural.	
N. <i>de vaders</i>	<i>de moeders</i>	<i>de kinderen</i>
G. <i>der vaders</i>	<i>der moeders</i>	<i>der kinderen</i>
D. <i>den vaders</i>	<i>den moeders</i>	<i>den kinderen</i>
A. <i>de vaders</i>	<i>de moeders</i>	<i>de kinderen</i> .

## STRONG DECLENSION.

*Een mond*, a mouth; *een vrouw*, a wife; *een veld*, a field.

## Singular.

Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>een mond</i>	<i>eene vrouw</i>	<i>een veld</i>
G. <i>eens monds</i>	<i>eene vrouw</i>	<i>eens velds</i>
D. <i>een (en) mond</i>	<i>eener (eene) vrouw</i>	<i>een veld</i>
A. <i>een (en) mond</i>	<i>eene vrouw</i>	<i>een veld.</i>

## Plural.

N. <i>monden</i>	<i>vrouwen</i>	<i>velden</i>
G. <i>monden</i>	<i>vrouwen</i>	<i>velden</i>
D. <i>monden</i>	<i>vrouwen</i>	<i>velden</i>
A. <i>monden</i>	<i>vrouwen</i>	<i>velden.</i>

## WEAK DECLENSION.

## Singular.

Mas.	Neut.
N. <i>de bode</i> , the messenger	<i>het hart</i> , the heart
G. <i>des boden</i>	<i>des harten</i>
D. <i>den bode</i>	<i>het hart</i>
A. <i>den bode</i>	<i>het hart.</i>

## Plural.

N. <i>de boden</i> , the messengers	<i>de harten</i> , the hearts
G. <i>der boden</i>	<i>der harten</i>
D. <i>den boden</i>	<i>den harten</i>
A. <i>de boden</i>	<i>de harten.</i>

The Adjective. (*Het bijvoeglijk Naamwoord.*)

For list of Adjectives, see pp. 57 to 60; Numerals, 54 to 57.

The Adjective may be used as an **attribute**, as *de goede man*, the good man, or as a **predicate**, as *de man is goed*, the man is good.

When used as a predicate and placed after a noun it is not declined, but retains the same form in all genders and numbers.

As an attribute an adjective is declined as follows:—

*De goede man*, the good man;      *de goede vrouw*, the good woman;      *het goede kind*, the good child.

## Singular.

Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N. <i>de goede man</i>	<i>de goede vrouw</i>	<i>het goede kind</i>
G. <i>des goeden mans</i>	<i>der goede vrouw</i>	<i>des goeden kinds</i>
D. <i>den goeden man</i>	<i>de goede vrouw</i>	<i>het goede kind</i>
A. <i>den goeden man</i>	<i>de goede vrouw</i>	<i>het goede kind.</i>

## Plural.

N. <i>de goede mannen</i>	<i>de goede vrouwen</i>	<i>de goede kinderen</i>
G. <i>der goede mannen</i>	<i>der goede vrouwen</i>	<i>der goede kinderen</i>
D. <i>den goeden mannen</i>	<i>den goeden vrouwen</i>	<i>den goeden kinderen</i>
A. <i>de goede mannen</i>	<i>de goede vrouwen</i>	<i>de goede kinderen.</i>

**NOTE.**—1. Instead of the masculine and feminine genitive, *van* is generally used, as *van den blinde* (m.), of a blind man; *van de blinde* (f.), of a blind woman. In the neuter genitive *van* is always used, as *van het goede*.

2. If an article or a pronoun (not a personal pronoun) precedes, the adjective always has (*en*) when the article or pronoun ends in *s* or *n*.

3. Adjectives not preceded by any word, or preceded by a word with indefinite signification, are not declined in the nominative and accusative neuter, as *ieder nieuw huis*, each new house.

4. The Superlatives and the Ordinal Numbers take *e*. Adjectives preceding Masculine nouns drop the ending *e* in the nominative, dative, and accusative, if they are used with *een* and if the quality refers to the profession, as *een groote man*, a tall man; *een groot man*, a great man.

### The following Adjectives are not declined:—

- Those ending in *er*, and derived from geographical names.
- All adjectives of material ending in *en*; but those ending in *sch*, like *lakensch*, *duffelsch*, and *neteldoeksch*, are declined.
- Those ending in *en*.
- The adjectives *rechter* and *linker*.
- All adjectives used as predicates or placed after the noun; e.g., *God is goed*, *God Almachtig*. Also in phrases like *Zoo groot eene opoffering*, so great a sacrifice.
- The comparatives, especially those of two, or more than two, syllables, as *dapperder mannen*, braver men; *uitvoeriger berichten*, more detailed pieces of information.

### Comparison of Adjectives.

There are three degrees of comparison—the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

- The **Positive** has no inflectional termination.
- The **Comparative** is formed by adding *er* to the Positive; *r* only is added when the adjective ends in *e*.

**NOTE.**—1. For the sake of euphony Positives ending in *r* take *d* before *er*, as *zwaar*, heavy; *zwaarder*, heavier.

2. The **Comparison of Equality** is expressed by *zoo...als*, or *even* (*even-zoo*)...*als*, (just) *as...as*; e.g.,

*Ik ben zoo groot als hij,* I am *as* tall *as* he.  
*Hij is even (zoo) vergenoegd als wij,* He is (*just*) *as* contented *as* we.

3. The **Comparison of Superiority** is expressed by *meer...dan*, more...*than*, or *eerder...dan*, rather *than*, or by the comparative only, followed by *dan*; e.g.,

*Hij is meer handig dan geleerd,* He is *more* clever *than* learned.  
*Deze leerling is eerder vlug dan vlijtig,* This pupil is quick *rather than* industrious.  
*Jan is grooter dan Piet,* John is *taller than* Peter.

- The **Superlative** is formed by adding *st* to the Positive, as *groot*, great; *grootst*, greatest.

**NOTE.**—1. If the Positive ends in *e* this letter is dropped, as *blijde*, gay; *blijdst*, gayest.

2. If the Positive ends in *s* or *sch* *t* only is added, as *wijs*, wise—*wijst*, wisest; *frisch*, fresh—*frischt*, freshest.

3. The Superlative of Eminence is usually expressed by an adverb preceding the Positive, as *uiterst klein*, extremely small; *hoogst gelukkig*, most happy.

4. The Superlative is preceded by *het* when the highest quality is predicated to an object under certain circumstances, as

*De Schelde is het breedst in Zeeland,*      The river Scheldt is broadest in Zeeland.

**Adjectives which do not admit of comparison** are those of material; those denoting the acme of a quality and mathematical qualities; those ending in *loos* (such as *vaderloos*, fatherless); adjectives like *bloedrood*, blood-red, *sneeuwit*, snow-white, &c.; those which have an absolute signification, as *rond*, *vierkant*; also geographical adjectives.

**Irregular Comparison.**—The following form their degrees of comparison irregularly:—

<i>goed</i> , good	<i>beter</i> , better	<i>best</i> , best
<i>weinig</i> , little	<i>minder</i> , less	<i>minst</i> , least
<i>veel</i> , much	<i>meer</i> , more	<i>meest</i> , most
<i>kwaad</i> , bad	<i>erger</i> , worse	<i>ergst</i> , worst.

Some adjectives are used only attributively, as (1) those of material, time, and place, like *dagelijksch*, *bovenste*; (2) those denoting the place where someone lives, as *Amsterdamsch*; (3) those which indicate the manner in which something takes place, as *eene mondelinge boodschap*. Other adjectives are used only predicately. Such are: *Bedacht*, *beducht*, *behept*, *bestand*, *bijster*, *kwijt*, *vars*, *handgemeen*, *leed*.

## The Pronoun. (*Het Voornaamwoord.*)

There are seven divisions of Pronouns:—

- |                   |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Personal.      | 4. Interrogative. | 6. Indefinite.    |
| 2. Possessive.    | 5. Relative.      | 7. Determinative. |
| 3. Demonstrative. |                   |                   |

### 1. Personal Pronouns.

#### Singular.

1st per.	2nd per. Sing. & Plural.	M.	3rd person. F.	N.
N. <i>Ik</i> , I	{ <i>gij</i> ( <i>ge</i> ) <i>jij</i> ( <i>je</i> )	<i>hij</i>	<i>zij</i> ( <i>ze</i> )	<i>het</i>
G. <i>mijns</i> } of me ( <i>mijner</i> )	{ <i>uws</i> , <i>uwer</i>	{ <i>zijns</i> , <i>zijner</i>	{ <i>haars</i> , <i>harer</i>	{ <i>zijns</i> , <i>zijner</i>
D. <i>mij</i> , to me	<i>u</i> , <i>jou</i> ( <i>je</i> )	<i>hem</i> ( <i>em</i> , 'm)	<i>haar</i>	<i>het</i>
A. <i>mij</i> , me	<i>u</i> , <i>jou</i> ( <i>je</i> )	<i>hem</i> ( <i>em</i> , 'm)	<i>haar</i> ( <i>ze</i> , <i>er</i> )	<i>het</i> .

#### Plural.

1st per.	M.	3rd person. F.	N.
N. <i>wij</i> ( <i>we</i> )	<i>zij</i> ( <i>ze</i> )	<i>zij</i> ( <i>ze</i> )	<i>zij</i> ( <i>ze</i> )
G. <i>ons</i> , <i>onzer</i>	<i>huns</i> , <i>hunner</i>	<i>haar</i> , <i>harer</i>	<i>huns</i> , <i>hunner</i>
D. <i>ons</i>	<i>hun</i> , <i>ze</i>	<i>haar</i> ( <i>er</i> )	<i>hun</i> , <i>ze</i>
A. <i>ons</i>	<i>hen</i> , <i>ze</i>	<i>haar</i> ( <i>ze</i> , <i>er</i> )	<i>hen</i> , <i>ze</i> .



“**Het**” and its use.—The names of inanimate objects in Dutch being often masculine or feminine, the pronoun referring to them must take their gender; therefore the word *it* cannot always be rendered by *het*, as

*Hebt gij mijn hoed (m.) gezien?* Have you seen my hat?

*Neen, ik heb hem niet gezien.* No, I have not seen it.

*Hebt gij mijn boek (n.)?* Have you my book?

*Ja, ik heb het.* Yes, I have it.

The **dative** and **accusative** of *het*, when governed by prepositions, are always rendered by *er*, to which the preposition is appended. *Het* is often abbreviated to *'t*, as *neem 't*, take it.

NOTE.—1. In colloquial language *ge*, *we*, *me*, and *ze* are used instead of *gij*, *wij*, *mij*, and *zij*. In conversation *U* is used for the singular as well as for the plural, as

*Wil U mij den weg wijzen?* Will you please show me the way?

2. In writing, *gij* is used in addressing friends; in other cases *U* (*uw* *edelheid*), with the verb in the 2nd person plural or 3rd person singular, as *U hebt* or *U heeft*.

3. The genitives *mijns*, *ons*, *uws*, *zijns*, *haars*, occur in connection with *zelfs*, or *gelijke* only, as

*Hij en zijns gelijken*, he and persons like himself.

*Om haars zelfs wil*, for her own sake.

4. To emphasize the personal pronouns, the word *zelf* (sing.), pl. *zelve*, is often added, as

*Ik zelf heb het gezien.* I have seen it myself.

*Wij zelve hebben het gehoord.* we have heard it ourselves.

5. The Personal pronouns are sometimes used instead of the Demonstrative, and often instead of the Correlative pronouns. (See p. 79.)

## Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns.

The **DATIVE** and **ACCUSATIVE** of the personal pronouns are used as **Reflexive Pronouns**, the third person having the Reflexive form *zich*, which is used in the dative and accusative **only** for all genders, singular and plural.

*Elkander* (*elkaar*) and *malkander* (*malkaar*), each other, are **Reciprocal Pronouns**, and take *s* in the **GENITIVE**; the **DATIVE** and **ACCUSATIVE** having the same form as the **Nominative**, as *wij zullen elkander schrijven*, we shall write to each other.

## 2. Possessive Pronouns.

The **Possessive Pronouns** are: *mijn*, my; *ons*, our; *uw*, thy or your; *zijn*, his or its; *hun*, their; *haar*, her or their.

They are used with or without a noun, and declined in the former case like *mijn* (except *ons*, which has the form *onze* in the nominative singular masculine).

	Singular.			Plural
	M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N.	<i>mijn</i>	<i>mijne</i>	<i>mijn</i>	<i>mijne</i>
G.	<i>mijns</i>	<i>mijner</i>	<i>mijns</i>	<i>mijner</i>
D.	<i>mijn(en)</i>	<i>mijne</i>	<i>mijn(en)</i>	<i>mijnen</i>
A.	<i>mijn(en)</i>	<i>mijne</i>	<i>mijn</i>	<i>mijne</i> .

NOTE.—Instead of *mijne* and *mijnen*, *mijn* is often used, as *Ik roep mijn broeder*, I call my brother; and *mijne* is commonly pronounced as *mijn*.

When used substantively and preceded by an article, they are declined as follows:—

		Singular.		Plural	
		M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N.	<i>de mijne</i>	<i>de mijne</i>	<i>het mijne</i>	<i>de mijne</i>	<i>de mijne</i>
G.	<i>des mijnen</i>	<i>der mijne</i>	<i>van het mijne</i>	<i>der mijne</i>	<i>der mijne</i>
D.	<i>den mijnen</i>	<i>de mijne</i>	<i>het mijne</i>	<i>den mijnen</i>	<i>den mijnen</i>
A.	<i>den mijnen</i>	<i>de mijne</i>	<i>het mijne</i>	<i>de mijne</i>	<i>de mijne</i> .

NOTE.—1. *Mijnen, zijnen, uwen* are used, when no noun precedes them, in the plural of relations, friends, &c., as

*Groet de uwen*, remember me to your people.

2. Often in Dutch the *Definite Article* is used when in English the possessive pronoun is used, as

*De oude man schudde het hoofd*, the old man shook *his* head.

### 3. Demonstrative Pronouns.

Demonstrative pronouns may be used substantively or adjectively. In the substantive form they are of the strong declension.

The articles *dit, deze*, this one, *die* or *dat, gene*, that, *dezelfde, diezelfde*, the same, are used substantively and adjectively. *Zelve*, self, is used adjectively only. *Deze* and *die* are inflected like the article *de, dat* like *het*.

*Deze* and *die* are declined as follows:—

		Singular.		Plural	
		M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N.	<i>deze</i>	<i>deze</i>	<i>dit</i>	<i>deze</i>	<i>deze</i>
G.	<i>dezes</i>	<i>dezer</i>	<i>(dezes), van dit</i>	<i>dezer</i>	<i>dezer</i>
D.	<i>dezen</i>	<i>deze(r)</i>	<i>(dezen), dit</i>	<i>dezen</i>	<i>dezen</i>
A.	<i>dezen</i>	<i>deze</i>	<i>dit</i>	<i>deze</i>	<i>deze</i> .

NOTE.—The genitive of *deze*, used substantively, is always paraphrased.

		Singular.		Plural	
		M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N.	<i>die</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>dat</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>die</i>
G.	<i>diens</i>	<i>dier</i>	<i>(diens), van dat</i>	<i>dier</i>	<i>dier</i>
D.	<i>dien</i>	<i>die(r)</i>	<i>(dien), dat</i>	<i>dien</i>	<i>dien</i>
A.	<i>dien</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>dat</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>die</i> .

*Gene* is inflected like *deze*, but has no singular form for the Nominative, for which *gindsch* is used:—*gindsch huis*, that house (yonder); *gene huizen*, those houses (yonder). The Genitive is paraphrased by *van*, the Dative by *aan*, which is also used with *dit* and *dat*, as *van dien, van die, van dat*, and *van die*, instead of the Genitives *diens, dier, &c.*

*Dezelfde, hetzelfde, diezelfde, datzelfde*, used adjectively, are inflected as an adjective preceded by an article. When used substantively, they are declined like an adjective used substantively:—

		Singular.		Plural	
		M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N.	<i>dezelfde</i>	<i>dezelfde</i>	<i>hetzelfde</i>	} <i>or</i> <i>'tzelfde</i>	<i>dezelfde</i>
G.	<i>dezelfden</i>	<i>derzelfde</i>	—		<i>derzelfde</i>
D.	<i>denzelfde</i>	<i>dezelfde</i>	<i>hetzelfde</i>		<i>denzelfde</i>
A.	<i>denzelfde</i>	<i>dezelfde</i>	<i>hetzelfde</i>		<i>dezelfde</i> .

*Degene* has no Genitive form for the neuter. For the Nominative singular *datgene* is used. In the other cases it is declined like an adjective used substantively.

*Zelve* is placed after substantives and personal pronouns to strengthen their signification. The word *zelf* may be used invariably, as *ik zelf*, I myself. When it is declined, *zelf* is inflected as an adjective used substantively, but it has no Genitive form.

	Singular.		Plural
	M.	F.	(all genders).
N. <i>zelf</i>		<i>zelve</i>	<i>zelve</i>
D. <i>zelve</i>		<i>zelve</i>	<i>zelve</i>
A. <i>zelve</i>		<i>zelve</i>	<i>zelve</i>

Sometimes a personal pronoun is used instead of a demonstrative, as

*Kent gij dien officier?* Do you know that officer?

*Neen hem niet, wel den andere.* No; not that one, but the other.

**Correlative Pronouns.**—The Demonstrative Pronouns *degene*, &c., when connected with a Relative Pronoun, are termed CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS. They are: *degene*, *die* or *die*, *welke*, *wie*, *dat*, *wat*, *datgene*, *hetgeen*, and the Personal Pronouns *hij*, *zij*.

#### 4. Interrogative Pronouns.

There are four Interrogative Pronouns:—

*Wie?* (m. & f.) who? applies to persons, and is always used substantively.

*Wat?* (n.) what? is used substantively and adjectively, and applies to **inanimate objects**. It is only used in the Nominative and Accusative singular. In the other cases it is paraphrased by a preposition with the adverb *waar*; i.e., instead of *van wat*, *aan wat*, *in wat*, &c., *waarvan*, *waaraan*, *waarin*. &c., are used.

*Welk(e)?*—which? applies to persons and objects, used adjectively, and declined like a Possessive Pronoun. The genitive is paraphrased by *van* (see under). The strong undeclined form *Welk?* is used in the nominative and accusative singular of the masculine when one asks after a person in his dignity or profession. The weak form *welke?* (Acc., *welken?*) asks after the name of a person.

*Hoedanige?*—what kind of? This is somewhat obsolete, and the combination of *wat voor een?* (*een* only being declined) is frequently used, as *Wat voor een man is hij?*—what sort of man is he?—instead of *Hoedanig een man is hij?*

The Interrogatives are declined as follows:—

	Singular.		Plural.	Singular.
	M.	F.	(both genders).	N.
N. Who?	<i>wie?</i>	<i>wie?</i>	<i>wie?</i>	What? <i>wat?</i>
G. of whom?	<i>wiens?</i>	<i>(wier?)</i>	<i>wier?</i>	of what? <i>waarvan?</i>
D. whom?	<i>wien?</i>	<i>wie?</i>	<i>wien?</i>	to what? <i>waaraan?</i>
A. whom?	<i>wien?</i>	<i>wie?</i>	<i>wie?</i>	what? <i>wat?</i>

	Singular.			Plural
	M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N. Which?	<i>welk(e)?</i>	<i>welke?</i>	<i>welk?</i>	<i>welke?</i>
G. of which?	<i>van welken?</i>	<i>van welke?</i>	<i>van welk?</i>	<i>van welke?</i>
D. to which?	<i>welken?</i>	<i>welke?</i>	<i>welk?</i>	<i>welken?</i>
A. which?	<i>welken?</i>	<i>welke?</i>	<i>welk?</i>	<i>welke?</i>

Examples:—

*Welken* (m.) *man bedoelt gij?* Which man do you mean?

*Welke* (n.) *boeken hebt gij gekocht?* Which books did you buy?

The English interrogation, "What is your name?" is sometimes rendered in Dutch by *Hoe heet gij?*

Instead of *welk*, *wat voor een* (or simply *wat*) can be used:—

*Wat man zou dat doen?*

## 5. Relative Pronouns.

The Relative Pronouns are *die*, who; *dat*, that; *welk*, which; and must agree with their antecedents in gender, number, and person. *Die* is declined thus:—

	Singular.			Plural.
	M.	F.	N.	(all genders).
N. Who	<i>die</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>dat</i>	<i>die</i>
G. of whom	<i>wiens</i>	<i>wier</i>	<i>waarvan</i>	<i>wier</i>
D. to whom	<i>wien</i>	<i>wie</i>	<i>dat</i>	<i>wien</i>
A. whom	<i>dien, wien</i>	<i>die, wie</i>	<i>dat</i>	<i>die, wie.</i>

In the accusative *wien* and *wie* are used with a preposition only, in all other cases *die* and *dat*, as

*De heer met wien, de dame* The gentleman with *whom*, the lady with *whom* I travelled.  
*met wie ik reisde.*

In speaking of a woman, *welke* is sometimes used instead of *die*, as *Het is die, welke ik zocht*, it is she whom I was looking for.

The genitive masculine *welks* seldom refers to persons. The nominative and accusative is *welk* when used adjectively.

The **Relative Pronoun can never be omitted** in Dutch, as is done in English.

*De vriendin die ik liefheb.* The friend (whom) I love.

## 6. Indefinite Pronouns.

The principal Indefinite Pronouns are:—

\**men*, one, they, people.

\**iemand* (takes *s* in the genitive), someone, somebody.

\**niemand* (takes *s* in the genitive), no one, nobody.

\**iets*, something, anything; \**niets*, nothing; *een*, one;

*geen*, none; *zeker*, certain (only used adjectivally);

\**een iegelijk, iedereen, elkeen* or *een ieder*, everybody, everyone.

\**elkander* or *malkander*, each other, one another (may take *s* in the genitive).

The following are sometimes used as nouns, when referring only to persons, in which case they take **n** in the nominative, dative, and accusative cases:—

*alle*, all; *sommige*, some; *eenige*, some;  
*vele*, many; *weinige*, few; *ettelijke*, sundry.

NOTE.—1, Pronouns marked \* may only be used substantively.

2. *Ieder*, *elk*, everyone, everybody, can be used substantively or adjectivally.

3. *Iedereen* and *elkeen* are invariable.

4. *Een iegelijk*, *een ieder*, *ieder*, and *elk* have no plural, and in the Genitive singular take *s* when used substantively.

## Numerals. (*Telwoorden.*)

The Numerals, most of which are a special kind of adjective, are divided into several classes.

**Cardinal Numbers** (see page 54) denote simple numbers, as *een*, *twee*, &c.

NOTE.—1. *Een* and the negation *geen*, when joined to a noun, are declined like the Indefinite Article.

2. *Beide*, both, is declined like the Definite Article; if preceded by a defining word it is declined like an Adjective.

3. *Millioen*, *billioen*, *trillioen*, *milliard* are Neuter substantives, plural with *en*.

4. *Honderd* and *duizend*, when not preceded or followed by a numeral, are also substantives; plural *en*.

5. The real Cardinal Numbers are indeclinable, except when used substantively, as *twee vieren*, two fours.

6. *Honderd*, if preceded by another numeral, is written with the preceding number in one word, as *tweehonderd*; but not *duizend*, as *vier duizend*.

**Ordinal Numbers** (see page 55) denote numbers as forming parts of a series, and are formed from the Cardinals by adding *de* from 2–19, and *ste* from 20 upwards.

EXCEPTIONS: *Eerste*, *achtste*. Instead of *driede*, *derde* is used.

The Ordinals are declined like adjectives.

NOTE.—1. When referring to two persons or objects, "the former" and "the latter" are translated by *de eerste* and *de laatste*, respectively, or *deze* and *gene*.

2. The DATE is translated thus: *De twee en twintigste April*, the 22nd of April.

3. **DISTINCTIVES** are formed from the Ordinals by prefixing the word *ten*, as *ten derde*, thirdly.

4. **MULTIPLICATIVES** are formed by adding *voud* to the Cardinal numbers, as *tweevoud*, twofold, and are used substantively only. To form an adjective or an adverb from these words, *ig* must be added, as *tweevoudig*.

5. **NUMBERS OF REPETITION** are adverbs which are formed by adding *maal*, *keer*, or *werf* to the Cardinal numbers, as *eenmaal*, once; *tweekeer*, twice; *driewerf*, thrice, &c.

6. **FRACTIONAL NUMBERS** are formed by the suffix *de*, EXCEPT *half*, half (one-half, *een half*), as *een derde*, one-third; *een vierde*, one-fourth. When *half* is used as an adjective, it is placed after the article, as *een half uur*, half-an-hour.

Verbs.\* (*Werkwoorden.*)

## Auxiliary Verbs. .

The Dutch language has four Auxiliary Verbs:—

*Zijn* or *Wezen*, to be.

*Worden*, to become.

*Hebben*, to have.

*Zullen*, will or shall.

## Infinitive Present.

*Zijn, Wezen*, to be

*Worden*, to be (become)

*Hebben*, to have.

## Perfect.

*geweest zijn*,  
to have been

*geworden zijn*,  
to have been

*gehad hebben*,  
to have had.

## Present Participle.

*zijnde*, being

*wordende*, being

*hebbende*, having.

## Past Participle.

*geweest*, been

*geworden*, been

*gehad*, had.

## Indicative Mood.†

## Present.

*ik ben*, I am  
*hij is*  
*wij zijn*  
*gij zijt*  
*zij zijn*

*ik word*, I am  
*hij wordt*  
*wij worden*  
*gij wordt*  
*zij worden*

*ik heb*, I have  
*hij heeft*  
*wij hebben*  
*gij hebt*  
*zij hebben*.

## Imperfect.

*ik was*, I was  
*hij was*  
*wij waren*  
*gij waart*  
*zij waren*

*ik werd*, I was  
*hij werd*  
*wij werden*  
*gij werdt*  
*zij werden*

*ik had*, I had  
*hij had*  
*wij hadden*  
*gij hadt*  
*zij hadden*.

## Past or Perfect Definite.

*ik ben geweest*,  
I have been  
*hij is*  
*wij zijn* } *geweest*  
*gij zijt*  
*zij zijn* }

*ik ben geworden*,  
I have been  
*hij is*  
*wij zijn* } *geworden*  
*gij zijt*  
*zij zijn* }

*ik heb gehad*,  
I have had  
*hij heeft*  
*wij hebben* } *gehad*.  
*gij hebt*  
*zij hebben* }

## Pluperfect.

*ik was geweest*,  
I had been  
*hij was* }  
*wij waren* } *geweest*  
*gij waart* }  
*zij waren* }

*ik was geworden*,  
I had been  
*hij was* }  
*wij waren* } *geworden*  
*gij waart* }  
*zij waren* }

*ik had gehad*,  
I had had  
*hij had* }  
*wij hadden* } *gehad*.  
*gij hadt* }  
*zij hadden* }

\* For list of Verbs, see pp. 60-64.

† In conjugating the verbs, the 2nd pers. sing. is omitted, except in the Imperative, as unnecessary.

## Future Indefinite.

*ik zal zijn,*  
I shall be  
*hij zal*  
*wij zullen* } *zijn*  
*gij zult*  
*zij zullen* }

*ik zal worden,*  
I shall be  
*hij zal*  
*wij zullen* } *worden*  
*gij zult*  
*zij zullen* }

*ik zal hebben,*  
I shall have  
*hij zal*  
*wij zullen* } *hebben.*  
*gij zult*  
*zij zullen* }

## Future Perfect.

*ik zal geweest zijn,*  
I shall have been

*ik zal geworden zijn,*  
I shall have been

*ik zal gehad hebben,*  
I shall have had.

## Present Conditional.

*ik zou(de) zijn,*  
I should be  
*hij zou(de)*  
*wij zouden* } *zijn*  
*gij zoudt*  
*zij zouden* }

*ik zou worden,*  
I should be  
*hij zou*  
*wij zouden* } *worden*  
*gij zoudt*  
*zij zouden* }

*ik zou(de) hebben,*  
I should have  
*hij zou*  
*wij zouden* } *hebben.*  
*gij zoudt*  
*zij zouden* }

## Past Conditional.

*ik zoud(e) geweest zijn,*  
I should have been

*ik zou geworden zijn,*  
I should have been

*ik zou(de) gehad hebben,*  
I should have had

## Imperative Mood.

Sing. *wees!* be (thou)!

*word!* be (thou)!

*heb!* have (thou)!

Plur. *weest!* be (you)!

*wordt!* be (you)!

*hebt!* have (you)!

## Subjunctive Mood.

## Present.

*ik zij,* that I may be  
*hij zij*  
*wij zijn*  
*gij zijt*  
*zij zijn*

*ik worde,* that I may  
*hij worde* [be  
*wij worden*  
*gij wordet*  
*zij worden*

*ik hebbe,* that I may  
*hij hebbe* [have  
*wij hebben*  
*gij hebbet*  
*zij hebben.*

## Imperfect.

*ik ware,*  
that I might be  
*hij ware*  
*wij waren*  
*gij waret*  
*zij waren*

*ik werde,*  
that I might be  
*hij werde*  
*wij werden*  
*gij werdet*  
*zij werden*

*ik hadde,*  
that I might have  
*hij hadde*  
*wij hadden*  
*gij haddet*  
*zij hadden.*

## Perfect.

*ik zij geweest,*  
that I may have been  
*hij zij*  
*wij zijn* } *geweest*  
*gij zijt*  
*zij zijn* }

*ik zij geworden,*  
that I may have been  
*hij zij*  
*wij zijn* } *geworden*  
*gij zijt*  
*zij zijn* }

*ik hebbe gehad,*  
that I may have had  
*hij hebbe*  
*wij hebben* } *gehad.*  
*gij hebbet*  
*zij hebben* }

## Pluperfect.

<i>ik ware geweest</i> , that I might have been	<i>ik ware geworden</i> , that I might have been	<i>ik hadde gehad</i> , that I might have had
<i>hij ware</i>	<i>hij ware</i>	<i>hij hadde</i>
<i>wij waren</i>	<i>wij waren</i>	<i>wij hadden</i>
<i>gij waret</i>	<i>gij waret</i>	<i>gij haddet</i>
<i>zij waren</i>	<i>zij waren</i>	<i>zij hadden</i>
} <i>geweest</i>	} <i>geworden</i>	} <i>gehad</i> .

Zullen, shall, will.

Infinitive Present.  
*zullen*.

Present Participle.  
*zullende*.

Indicative Present.

Imperfect.

Subjunc. Imperf.

*ik zal*, I shall

*ik zou(de)*, I should

*ik zoude*, I should

*hij zal*,

*hij zou(de)*

*hij zoude*

*wij zullen*

*wij zouden*

*wij zouden*

*gij zult*

*gij zoudt*

*gij zoudet*

*zij zullen*

*zij zouden*

*zij zouden*.

The other tenses are wanting.

The Dutch past participle must always be placed at the end in sentences with compound tenses:—*Hij is koning geweest*, he has been king.

The auxiliary verb of compound tenses comes last when, in dependent clauses, the verb is placed at the end of the clause:—*Ik geloof, dat hij hier geweest is*, I believe he has been here.

In compound tenses the participle or adjective must be placed directly after the verb, as *Hij is gestraft geworden*, he has been punished.

The intransitive verb *worden*, to become, is conjugated in the same manner as *worden*, to be.

## CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

Dutch Regular Verbs are divided into **Weak** and **Strong**.

**Past Participle**.—Weak Verbs have no vowel change, their past participle being formed by adding *d* or *t* to the root, and that of Strong Verbs by adding *en* to the root.

The **Infinitive** of all verbs is formed by adding *en* to the root.

The 1st person of Present Indicative is the *stem* of the verb.

**NOTE**.—1. When the root ends in a double consonant, both consonants are written before *e* alone; in all other cases only *one* is written.

2. The 1st person singular has the same form as the root.

3. The 2nd person in all tenses of a verb always ends in *t*.

4. The 1st and 3rd person plural always end in *en*.

5. The 3rd person Present Indicative always ends in *t*. Exceptions:—*hij kan*, he can; *hij zal*, he will; *he will*, he wants; *hij is*, he is; *hij mag*, he may.

6. The past participle takes *ge*, except with verbs which begin with the prefixes *be*, *ge*, *er*, *her*, *ont*, and *ver*, when they are inseparably compounded with an adverb. The root of the verb then has the accent.

### Weak Verbs.

All weak verbs form the Imperfect Indicative by adding *de* to the root, and the Past Participle by adding *d*.



When the root ends in *ch, f, k, p, t, s, sch, d* and *de* change into *t* and *te*.

Should the root end in *d* or *t*, no extra *d* or *t* is added in the past participle:—*dooden* (to kill), *gedood*—but *doodde*; *praten* (to talk), *gepraat*—but *praatte*.

When the final consonant of the root is *s* or *f*, it changes into *z* or *v* in the infinitive, as:

*vreezen*, to fear; root *vrees* (not *vreez*).  
*leven*, to live; „ *leef* (not *leev*).

The 3rd person singular of the Imperfect Indicative has the same form as the 1st.

The 1st and 3rd person plural are formed by adding *den* or *ten* to the root.

### ANTWOORDEN, to answer.

Infinitive Present.

*antwoorden*, to answer.

Perfect.

*geantwoord hebben*, to have answered.

Present Participle.

*antwoordende*, answering.

Past Participle.

*geantwoord*, answered.

### Indicative Mood.

Present.

*ik antwoord*,  
I answer  
*hij antwoordt*  
*wij antwoorden*  
*gij antwoordt*  
*zij antwoorden*.

Imperfect.

*ik antwoordde*,  
I answered  
*hij antwoordde*  
*wij antwoordden*  
*gij antwoorddet*  
*zij antwoordden*.

Perfect.

*ik heb geantwoord*,  
I have answered  
*hij heeft*  
*wij hebben* } *geantwoord*.  
*gij hebt*  
*zij hebben* }

Pluperfect.

*ik had geantwoord*,  
I had answered.

Future Indefinite.

*ik zal antwoorden*,  
I shall answer.

Future Perfect.

*ik zal geantwoord hebben*,  
I shall have answered.

Pres. Conditional.

*ik zou(de) antwoorden*,  
I should answer.

Past Conditional.

*ik zoude geantwoord hebben*,  
I should have answered.

### Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

*ik antwoorde*,  
that I may answer  
*hij antwoorde*  
*wij antwoorden*  
*gij antwoord(e)t*  
*zij antwoorden*.

Imperfect.

*ik antwoordde*,  
that I might answer  
*hij antwoordde*  
*wij antwoordden*  
*gij antwoorddet*  
*zij antwoorden*.

Perfect.

*ik hebbe geantwoord*,  
that I may have answered.

Pluperfect.

*ik hadde geantwoord*,  
that I might have answered.

Pres. Conditional.

*ik zoude antwoorden*,  
that I should answer.

Past Conditional.

*ik zoude geantwoord hebben*,  
that I should have answered.

### Imperative Mood.

Sing., *antwoord!* answer (thou)!

Pl., *antwoordt!* answer (you)!

The **Negative** form is like that of English auxiliary verbs:—  
*ik antwoord niet,* I do not answer.

The **Interrogative** form corresponds also to that of English auxiliaries:—

*antwoord ik?* do I answer?

The **Negative-Interrogative** form:—

*antwoord ik niet?* do I not answer?

### Strong Verbs.

A strong verb forms its past tense by a change in the radical vowel without any termination, and the past participle by the termination *en* and sometimes by a change of the radical vowel, as *geven*, to give; *gaf*, gave; *gegeven*, given. *stelen*, to steal; *stal*, stolen; *gestolen*, stolen.

As will be seen, the personal endings in the strong conjugation are the same as those of the weak.

In conjugating a strong verb, the Infinitive, the singular of the Imperfect Indicative, and the Past Participle must be known. All other tenses are formed like those of a weak verb, with the exception of the Imperfect Subjunctive, which is formed from the plural of the Imperfect Indicative, as *wij gaven*, *ik (hij) gave*.

The 3rd person plural Imperfect Subjunctive and Imperfect Indicative are alike.

GEVEN, to give.

Indicative Mood.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect.
<i>ik geef</i> , I give	<i>ik gaf</i> , I gave	<i>ik heb gegeven</i> , I have
<i>hij geeft</i>	<i>hij gaf</i>	<i>hij heeft</i> } [given
<i>wij geven</i>	<i>wij gaven</i>	<i>wij hebben</i> } <i>gegeven</i> .
<i>gij geeft</i>	<i>gij gaaf</i>	<i>gij hebt</i>
<i>zij geven</i> .	<i>zij gaven</i> .	<i>zij hebben</i>
Pluperfect.	Future Indefinite.	Future Perfect.
<i>ik had gegeven</i> ,	<i>ik zal geven</i> ,	<i>ik zal gegeven hebben</i> ,
I had given.	I shall give.	I shall have given.

Pres. Conditional.  
*ik zou(de) geven*,  
 I should give.

Past Conditional.  
*ik zou(de) gegeven hebben*,  
 I should have given.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.  
*ik geve*, (that) I may give.

Imperfect.  
*ik gave*, (that) I might give.

Perfect.  
*ik hebbe gegeven*,  
 (that) I may have given.

Pluperfect.  
*ik hadde gegeven*,  
 (that) I might have given.

Pres. Conditional.  
*ik zoude geven*,  
 (that) I should give.

Past Conditional.  
*ik zoude gegeven hebben*.  
 (that) I should have given.

Imperative Mood.

Sing., *geef!* give (thou)!

Pl., *geeft!* give (you)!

## Classes of Strong Verbs.

The strong verbs may be divided into seven classes, according to the vowel change. When these changes are known the conjugation is like that of a weak verb, and presents no difficulty.

### 1ST CLASS.

The verbs of the first class have in the present tense *e* or *i*, followed by *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r* with another consonant; this second consonant may be the same as the first, or may be different. In the singular and plural of the Imperfect and in the Past Participle they have short *o*. Ex. :—

Infinitive.	Imperfect.	Past Part.
<i>beginnen</i> , to begin	... <i>begon</i> ...	... <i>begonnen</i>
<i>bergen</i> , to hide	... <i>borg</i> ...	... <i>geborgen</i> .

N.B.—The verbs *helpen* (to help), *bederven* (to spoil), *sterven* (to die), *werven* (to throw), *werven* (to recruit), and *zwerfen* (to wander) change *o* into *ie* in the Imperfect; thus—

<i>bederven</i>	... ..	... <i>bedierf</i>	... ..	<i>bedorven</i> .
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### 2ND CLASS.

The verbs of this class have in the present tense a long *e*, followed by a liquid consonant or by *k*. The singular of the Imperfect has a short *a*, the plural a long *a*, the Past Participle a long *o*. Ex. :—

<i>bevelen</i> , to order	... ..	<i>beval</i>	... ..	<i>bevolen</i> .
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The following deviate from the vowel-change in this class:—

<i>komen</i> , to come	... ..	<i>kwam</i>	... ..	<i>gekomen</i>
<i>zweren</i> , to swear	... ..	<i>zwoor</i>	... ..	<i>gezwooren</i>
<i>scheren</i> , to shave	... ..	<i>schoor</i>	... ..	<i>geschoren</i> .

### 3RD CLASS.

In this class the verbs have in the present tense and in the Past Participle a long *e*, followed by a single consonant (except *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *k*), in the singular of the Imperfect a short *a*, and in the plural of the Imperfect a long *a*. Ex. :—

<i>lezen</i> , to read	... ..	<i>las</i>	... ..	<i>gelezen</i>
<i>geven</i> , to give	... ..	<i>gaf</i>	... ..	<i>gegeven</i> .

N.B.—*Bidden* (to pray), *liggen* (to lie), and *zitten* (to sit) have *i* instead of *e* in the Infinitive Mood and in the present tense.

### 4TH CLASS.

Verbs of this class have in the present tense *ij*, in the Imperfect *ee*, and in the Past Participle *e*. Ex. :—

<i>belijden</i> , to confess	... ..	<i>beleed</i>	... ..	<i>beleden</i>
<i>bezwijken</i> , to succumb	... ..	<i>bezweek</i>	... ..	<i>bezweken</i>
<i>bijten</i> , to bite	... ..	<i>beet</i>	... ..	<i>gebeten</i> .

(*Aan*)*tijgen*, to impute; *bezwijmen*, to swoon; *grijnen*, to fret; *hijgen*, to pant; *krijnschen*, to shriek; *stijven*, to encourage; *prijzen*, to state a price, are weak. *Krijgen*, to get; *stijven*, to make stiff (e.g., linen); and *prijzen*, to praise, are strong.

## 5TH CLASS.

Verbs in this class have in the present tense *ie* or *ui*, in the singular of the Imperfect *oo*, in the plural of the Imperfect and in the Past Participle *o*. Ex. :—

<i>bedriegen</i> , to cheat	...	...	<i>bedroog</i>	...	...	<i>bedrogen</i>
<i>bieden</i> , to offer	...	...	<i>bood</i>	...	...	<i>geboden</i> .
<i>buigen</i> , to bend	...	...	<i>boog</i>	...	...	<i>gebogen</i> .

*Schuilten*, to hide, and *zieden*, to boil, are weak or strong. *Klieven*, to cleave, is weak; *kluiven*, to gnaw, is strong. *Jagen*, to hunt, and *vragen*, to ask, have a weak and a strong Imperfect, but a weak Past Participle.

## 6TH CLASS.

The verbs of this class have in the present tense and in the Past Participle a long *a*, and in the Imperfect singular and plural *oe*. Ex. :—

<i>dragen</i> , to carry	...	...	<i>droeg</i>	...	...	<i>gedragen</i>
<i>graven</i> , to dig	...	...	<i>groef</i>	...	...	<i>gegraven</i> .

*Lachen*, to laugh, has a weak Imperfect, as also *laden*, to load (Imp. *laadde*), and *malen*, to grind (Imp. *maalde*).

## 7TH CLASS.

In this class the verbs have the same vowel in the present tense and in the Past Participle. In the Imperfect, a short or long *i* (*i*, *ie*). Ex. :—

<i>blazen</i> , to blow	...	...	<i>blies</i>	...	...	<i>geblazen</i>
<i>braden</i> , to roast	...	...	<i>braadde</i>	...	...	<i>gebraden</i> .

## Irregular Verbs.

<i>breken</i> , to break	...	...	<i>brak</i>	...	...	<i>gebroken</i>
<i>brenghen</i> , to bring	...	...	<i>bracht</i>	...	...	<i>gebracht</i>
<i>denken</i> , to think	...	...	<i>dacht</i>	...	...	<i>gedacht</i>
<i>doen</i> , to do...	...	...	<i>deed, deden*</i>	...	...	<i>gedaan</i>
<i>dunken</i> , to think	...	...	<i>docht</i>	...	...	<i>gedocht</i>
<i>durven</i> , to dare	...	...	<i>durfde or dorst</i>	...	...	<i>gedurfd</i>
<i>gaan</i> , to go	...	...	<i>ging</i>	...	...	<i>gegaan</i>
<i>hebben</i> , to have	...	...	<i>had</i>	...	...	<i>gehad</i>
<i>koopen</i> , to buy	...	...	<i>kocht</i>	...	...	<i>gekocht</i>
<i>kunnen</i> , can	...	...	<i>kon, konden</i>	...	...	<i>gekund</i>
<i>moeten</i> , must	...	...	<i>moest</i>	...	...	<i>gemoeten</i>
<i>mogen</i> , to be allowed	...	...	<i>mocht</i>	...	...	<i>gemoogd</i>
<i>plegen</i> , to be accustomed...	...	...	<i>placht</i>	...	...	—
<i>staan</i> , to stay	...	...	<i>stond</i>	...	...	<i>gestaan</i>
<i>weten</i> , to know	...	...	<i>wist</i>	...	...	<i>geweten</i>
<i>willen</i> , will...	...	...	<i>wilde or wou</i>	...	...	<i>gewild</i>
<i>zien</i> , to see...	...	...	<i>zag</i>	...	...	<i>gezien</i>
<i>zoeken</i> , to seek	...	...	<i>zocht</i>	...	...	<i>gezocht</i>
<i>zijn</i> , to be	...	...	<i>was, waren</i>	...	...	<i>geweest</i>
<i>zullen</i> , shall	...	...	<i>zou, zouden</i>	...	...	—

\* Separate forms for singular and plural. See other instances below.

### Compound Verbs.

Verbs are compounded with certain prefixes, which are either separable or inseparable from the verbs.

**Inseparable** when the verb is compounded with a substantive, another verb (in which case the first verb drops the *n*), an adjective, or one of the adverbs *door*, *mis*, *om*, *onder*, *over*, *voor*, which are not accented and do not take *ge* in the Past Participle. Ex.:—

*liefkoozen*, to caress—Past Participle, *geliefkoozd*;  
*handhaven*, to maintain—*gehandhaafd*.

These compounds are all weak, even if the verb itself should be strong and take *ge* in the Past Participle.

Verbs compounded with the adjective *vol* (full) are inseparable, and do not take *ge* in the Past Participle, as *Het is volbracht*, it is finished.

**Separable** applies to compound verbs of which each part may be used in its original signification. These verbs are compounded with a substantive, an adjective, or an adverb. The last have the accent on the adverb. The verb has its proper conjugation, and the prefix *ge* is placed before the verb, as:—

*paardrijden*, to ride on horseback;  
*ik rijd paard*; *ik reed paard*; *ik heb paardgereden*.

Verbs compounded with the inseparable prefixes *be*, *ge*, *er*, *her*, *ont*, and *ver* do not take *ge* in the Past Participle, as:—

*behouden*, to retain—Past Part., *behouden*;  
*gelooven*, to believe—*geloofd*;  
*erkennen*, to acknowledge—*erkend*;  
*herinneren*, to remember—*herinnerd*;  
*onthouden*, to remember—*onthouden*;  
*verbranden*, to burn—*verbrand*.

Compound verbs with the prefixes *door*, *mis*, *om*, *onder*, *over*, *voor*, and *weder* are either separable or inseparable.

(a) When these prefixes, and the simple verbs united with them, are used in their full and original meaning, the compound verbs are separable; in this case the prefix takes the accent.

(b) When these prefixes have lost their original meaning, the verbs are inseparable and the *verb* takes the accent.

Thus:—*De reiziger heeft den geheelen nacht door'-gereisd*.

The traveller has travelled all night.

*De reiziger heeft het geheele continent door-reisd'*.

The traveller has travelled through the whole country.

When the clause is a principal sentence and the verb is in a simple tense the prefix is placed at the end, as *Ga met mij uit*, go out with me. When beginning with a Relative Pronoun or a subordinating conjunction, the prefix keeps its place before the verb, the verb being placed at the end, as:—

*Ik wou wilde, dat hij terugkwam*. I wish he would return.

## Reflective Verbs.

Reflective Verbs are frequent in Dutch, and besides their subject they always take a Reflective Pronoun of the same person and number as their subject, the pronoun usually being in the *Accusative*, as *Ik herinner mij*, I remember.

NOTE.—1. Some verbs take the Reflective Pronoun in the *Dative*, as  
*Hij geeft zich moeite*, he gives himself trouble.

2. Some Reflective Verbs are rendered in English by a Passive Verb, as  
*zich schamen over*, to be ashamed of; *zich vergissen*, to be mistaken.

3. Some verbs *reflective* in Dutch are not so in English, as *zich aannemen*, to assume; *zich baden*, to bathe.

All Reflective Verbs are conjugated with the assistance of the auxiliary *hebben*, as *Ik heb mij herinnerd*, I have remembered.

## Impersonal Verbs.

Impersonal Verbs are conjugated only in the 3rd person singular with the neuter pronoun *het*.

There are some verbs—as *heugen*, to remember, *spijten*, to be sorry—which only seem to be impersonal, but which really are personal. When one says *Het spijt mij*, *dat gij ziek zijt*, the real subject is *dat gij ziek zijt*, and *het* is only the substituting subject.

## GENERAL NOTES ON THE VERBS.

A verb always agrees with its subject in number and person.

The conjugation in English by the Present Participle with the Auxiliary Verb *to be* is not used in Dutch; hence “I read,” “I am reading,” are rendered in Dutch by *Ik lees*.

In like manner, the conjugation which, in all its tenses, represents a future action does not exist in Dutch; so that such a phrase as “I am about to write,” is translated *Ik ga juist schrijven*.

The *Gerund* (as *erring*, *reading*, *writing*) is rendered in Dutch by the Infinitive used as a noun, as *Dwalen is menscheijk*, erring is human.

With Imperatives, and in negative interrogative sentences, the English auxiliary verb *to do* is not translated in Dutch. It can be rendered by *toch* in Imperatives, as

*Schrijf mij toch*. Do write to me.

The use of the Infinitive differs in many respects from the English. If a verb is named, it does not take the particle *te* (to) as in English, but is simply rendered in Dutch thus: *gaan*, to go; *lezen*, to read, &c.

In some phrases the Infinitive takes the place of the Present Participle in English, as *Ik zag hem loopen*, I saw him running.

The particle *te* is used with the Infinitive when a purpose or intention is indicated, and strengthened by the addition of *om*, as

*De mensch leeft niet om te eten, maar hij eet om te leven*.  
Man does not live to eat, but he eats to live.

*Te* is also used when the Infinitive expresses the object to which an action, &c., is directed, as *Ik wensch hem te zien*, I wish to see him.

## Adverbs. (*Bijwoorden.*)

Adverbs are formed by adding *lijk*, *lijks*, *lings*, *e*, *ens*, *s*, *jes*, *pjes*, *tjes*, *kens*, *gewijze*, *waarts* to a noun or adjective, as

<i>eigen</i> , proper,	<i>eigenlijk</i> , properly ;
<i>dag</i> , day,	<i>dagelijks</i> , daily ;
<i>kort</i> , short,	<i>kortelings</i> , shortly ;
<i>ver</i> , far,	<i>op verre na</i> , by far ;
<i>minst</i> , least,	<i>minstens</i> , at least ;
<i>recht</i> , right,	<i>rechts</i> , to the right,
<i>zoet</i> , soft,	<i>zoetjes</i> , softly ;
<i>warm</i> , warm,	<i>warmpjes</i> , warmly ;
<i>stil</i> , silent,	<i>stilletjes</i> , silently ;
<i>zacht</i> , soft,	<i>zachtkens</i> , softly.
<i>trap</i> , degree,	<i>trapsgewijze</i> , by degrees.

Some adverbs, like adjectives, admit of comparison (see page 75), as *Hij schrijft goed, zijn zuster beter, doch zijn broeder het best*, he writes well, his sister better, but his brother best.

Some words ending in *lijk* are adjectives, and are used as adverbs without changing their form, such as *eerlijk*, honest ; *heerlijk*, delightful ; *weekelijk*, delicate, &c. Words ending in *lijks* are adverbs, those ending in *lijksch* are adjectives.

Several adverbs are formed from nouns by adding *s*, as *links*, on the left ; *daags*, by day.

Adverbs of **manner** or of **time** are always placed after the verb, as *Hij leest nooit couranten*, he never reads newspapers.

Adverbs of **place** are :—

<i>af</i> , downwards	<i>heen en weer</i> , to	<i>thuis</i> , at home
<i>ergens</i> , somewhere	and fro	<i>ver</i> far, far off
<i>ginder, ginds</i> ,	<i>links</i> , to the left	<i>waar</i> , where
there, thither	<i>na, nabij</i> , near	<i>wijd en zijd</i> , far
<i>heen, henen</i> , away	<i>op</i> , upwards	and wide.

Adverbs of **time** are :—

<i>aanstonds</i> , directly	<i>gedurig</i> , continually
<i>altijd, altoos, steeds</i> , always	<i>lang</i> , long
<i>dadelijk</i> } immediately	<i>ooit</i> , ever
<i>terstond</i> } immediately	<i>voorheen</i> } formerly.
<i>doorgaans</i> , generally	<i>vroeger</i> }

(For list see pp. 64-68.)

## Conjunctions. (*Voegwoorden.*)

Conjunctions have great influence upon the position of the verb. They are divided into three classes: CO-ORDINATE, SUBORDINATE, ADVERBIAL.

(a) **Co-ordinate** join words or sentences which are independent of each other ; they are *en*, and ; *doch*, but ; &c.

The following do not alter the construction :—*En*, and ; *echter*, but, however ; *maar*, but ; *of*, or ; *want*, for ; *zowel...als*, both...and.

(b) **Subordinate** connect clauses and sentences, one of which is dependent on the other. SIMPLE as well as COMPOUND subordinate conjunctions relegate the verb to the end of the clause.

When the first clause of a compound sentence begins with a *simple subordinate conjunction*, then the principal second clause begins with the verb, and the subject follows it, as *Voordat de slag begon, zongen de soldaten vroolijk*. Before the battle began the soldiers sang merrily.

**SIMPLE SUBORDINATES** are:—

*aangezien, daar*, as, since; *als*, as, when; *als of*, as if; *dat*, that; *eer, voordat*, before; *hoe*, how; &c., &c.

**CORRELATIVE SUBORDINATES** are:—

*aangenomen, gesteld, or verondersteld (dat)*, supposing (that); *al...nog*, even if; *als...maar*, provided (that); *behalve...dat*, besides; *om...te*, in order to; *opdat...niet*, lest; *zonder...dat*, without; *zoo...dat*, so that; &c., &c.

(c) **Adverbial** require the subject to follow the verb, instead of preceding it, as *Buitendien had hij vele vrienden*, besides he had many friends.

The following adverbial conjunctions are treated like adverbs, and require inversion of the clause:—

<i>behalve</i> , besides	<i>du</i> , thus
<i>bijgevolg</i> , consequently	<i>echter, evenwel</i> , however
<i>bovendien, buitendien,</i> besides, moreover	<i>niet alleen...maar</i> , not only
<i>daarom</i> , therefore	<i>niet slechts...maar</i> , but also
<i>dientengevolge</i> , accordingly	<i>noch...noch, neither...nor</i>
	<i>of...of, either...or.</i>

**NOTE.**—All interrogative adverbs have in *indirect* questions the force of Relative Conjunctions; the verb therefore requires to be placed at the end of the clause.

(For list see pp. 64–68.)

## Prepositions. (*Voorzetsels.*)

All Prepositions govern the Accusative, with the exception of *te*, which, in some ancient expressions, takes the Dative after it, as *Te goeder trouw*, in good faith; *te elfder ure*, very late, almost too late; *ten huize van*, in the house of. In such cases also some other Prepositions govern the Dative, as *In den beginne*, in the beginning; *van goeden huize*, of gentle birth; *bij monde van*, by the words of; *onder cede*, upon oath; *met dien verstande*, under conditions; *uit hoofde van*, on account of. Nearly all Prepositions are used in the same way as adverbs.

(For Prepositions in general use see pp. 64–68.)

## Interjections. (*Tusschenwerpsels.*)

Interjections express:—

IMITATIONS OF SOUNDS, such as *Boem! plof! plomp! krik! krak! paf! paf!* &c.

JOY and SURPRISE: *ha! heisa! hoezee! vivat! he! hei! holla!*

GRIEF and PAIN: *ach! ai, ou! och! helaas! o wee!*

DOUBT: *ei! ei ei! wel! hm!*

ABHORRENCE: *aba! ba! foei!*

**NOTE.**—Expressions such as *lieve hemel!* (good gracious!), *goede hemel!* (good heavens!), &c., are sometimes used as interjections, although they are whole sentences or substantives in the vocative.



USEFUL AND NECESSARY IDIOMATIC  
EXPRESSIONS AND PHRASES.

(Eigenaardige Uitdrukkingen en Spreekwijzen.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
If you please	<i>Als het u belieft</i>	a(h)lss het eū be(r)leeft
No, thank you	<i>Dank u</i>	da(h)nk eū
Have the goodness	<i>Wees zoo goed</i>	wayss zoh goo't
Much obliged	<i>Zeer verplicht</i>	zayr ferplicht
Yes, sir (miss)	<i>Ja, mijnheer (juf- frouw)</i>	yah, meynhayr (yuf- frow)
No, madam	<i>Neen, mevrouw</i>	nayn me(r)frow
Allow me	<i>Vergun mij</i>	fergun mey
Bring (send) me	<i>Breng (zend) mij</i>	breng (zent) mey
Excuse me	<i>Neem mij niet kwa-</i>	naym mey neet kwah-
Give me	<i>Geef mij</i> [lijk	gayf mey [le(r)k
Tell me	<i>Wees zoo goed mij</i>	wayss zoh goo't mey te(r)
Will you tell me? }	<i>te zeggen</i>	zeg'gen
Does anyone here	<i>Is hier iemand, die</i>	iss heer eema(h)nt deo
speak English? }	<i>Engelsch spreekt?</i>	eng-e(r)lss spraykt?
I should like to	<i>Ik zou u willen</i>	ik zow eū wille(r)n
speak to you	<i>spreken</i>	sprayken
What can I do for	<i>Wat kan ik voor u</i>	wa(h)t ka(h)n ik fohr eū
you? }	<i>doen?</i>	doon?
You are too kind	<i>Gij zijt te goed</i>	gey zeyt te(r) goo't
Please take a seat	<i>Ga zitten, als 't u</i>	gah zitten, a(h)lss't eū
	<i>belieft</i>	be(r)leeft
What do you want? }	<i>Wat verlangt gij?</i>	wa(h)t ferla(h)ngt gey?
What do you mean? }	<i>Wat bedoelt gij?</i>	wa(h)t bedoelt gey?
I believe (think) so	<i>Ik geloof (vermoed)</i>	ik ge(r)lohf (fermoot) het
	<i>het wel</i>	wel
I believe (think) not	<i>Ik geloof van neen</i>	ik ge(r)lohf fa(h)n nayn
What do you say? }	<i>Wat zegt gij?</i>	wa(h)t zegt gey?
I have no objection	<i>Ik ben er niet tegen</i>	ik ben er neet taygen
[to it		
I beg your pardon	<i>Pardon</i>	pa(h)rdo(h)n
What did you ask? }	<i>Wat vroegt gij?</i>	wa(h)t froegt gey?
It does not matter	<i>Het doet er niets toe</i>	het doot er neets too
Never mind	<i>Het komt er niet op</i>	het komt er neet op ahn
What is the matter? }	<i>Wat is er?</i> [aan	wa(h)t iss er?

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
I understand	<i>Ik versta (ik begrijp) het</i>	ik ferstah [ik be(r)greyp] het
I do not understand	<i>Ik versta het niet</i>	ik ferstah het neet
Make haste!	<i>Haast u wat!</i>	hahsst eû wa(h)t!
Come along!	<i>Maak voort!</i>	mahk fohrt!
Take care!	<i>Pas op!</i>	pa(h)ss op!
Listen!	<i>Luister! [hier!</i>	loysster!
Come in! — here!	<i>Kom binnen! —</i>	kom binnen! — heer!
Go away!	<i>Ga weg!</i>	gah wech!
This way	<i>Deze weg, hierheen</i>	dayze(r) wech, heerhayn
That way	<i>Die weg, daarheen</i>	dee wech, dahrhayn
Too soon, — late	<i>Te gauw, — laat</i>	te(r) gow, — laht
Very well	<i>Heel goed</i>	hayl goo't
It snows	<i>Het sneeuwt</i>	het snay'wt
It freezes, thaws	<i>Het vriest, dooit</i>	het freesst, doh'it
It is very dirty	<i>Het is erg vuil</i>	het iss erch foyl
Is it slippery?	<i>Is het glad?</i>	iss het gla(h)t? [len
I nearly fell	<i>Ik ben bijna gevallen</i>	ik ben beynah ge(r)fa(h)l-
Do you think it will rain?	<i>Gelooft u, dat het zal gaan regenen?</i>	ge(r)lohft eû da(h)t het za(h)l gahn rayge(r)nen?
I am afraid so	<i>Ik vrees van wel</i>	ik frayss fa(h)n wel
It is very windy	<i>Het waait erg</i>	het wah'it erch
How cold it is!	<i>Wat is het koud!</i>	wa(h)t iss het kowt!
It is very cold, warm	<i>Het is erg koud, warm</i>	het iss erch kowt, wahrm
We must have a fire	<i>Wij moesten het vuur aanleggen</i>	wey mooste(r)n het feur ahnleggen
It is dark	<i>Het is donker</i>	het iss donker
It will soon be dark	<i>Het zal spoedig donker zijn</i>	het za(h)l spoode(r)ch donker zeyn
It is a fine day	<i>Het is een mooie dag</i>	het iss ayn moh'i-e(r)
Of course	<i>Natuurlijk</i>	nahteurle(r)k [da(h)ch
On the contrary	<i>Integendeel</i>	intaygendayl
After all	<i>Bij nader inzien</i>	bey nahder inzeen
The other day	<i>Verleden, onlangs</i>	ferlayden, onla(h)ngs
Between ourselves	<i>Onder ons gezegd</i>	onder onss ge(r)zegt
Everybody knows	<i>Iedereen weet</i>	eederayn wayt
That is of no con- sequence	<i>Dat beteekent niets</i>	da(h)t be(r)tayke(r)nt neets
I remember it	<i>Ik herinner het mij</i>	ik herinner het mey
All at once	<i>Plotseling</i>	plotsse(r)ling

## English.

## Dutch.

## Pronunciation.

Leave me alone	<i>Laat mij met rust</i>	laht mey met russt
You are joking	<i>Gij schertst</i>	gey schertst
You are right	<i>Gij hebt gelijk</i>	gey hebt ge(r)leyk
Don't be angry	<i>Wees niet boos</i>	wayss neet bohss [a(h)f
That depends	<i>Dat hangt er van af</i>	da(h)t ha(h)ng't er fa(h)n
So much the more	<i>Zooveel te meer</i>	zohfayl te(r) mayr
With all my heart	<i>Van ganscher harte</i>	fa(h)n gahnssse(r) hahr- te(r)
I am going to town	<i>Ik ga naar de stad</i>	ik gah nahr de(r) sta(h)t
Are you going any-	<i>Gaat gij ergens</i>	gaht gey ergenss hayn?
Up stairs [where?	<i>Naar boven [heen?</i>	nahr bohfen
Down stairs	<i>Naar beneden</i>	nahr be(r)nayden
I am in a hurry	<i>Ik heb erge haast</i>	ik heb erge(r) hahst
Where have you	<i>Waar komt gij van-</i>	wahr komt gey fa(h)n-
come from?	<i>daan?</i>	dahn?
Don't go away	<i>Ga niet weg</i>	gah neet wech
I shall go home	<i>Ik zal naar huis</i>	ik za(h)l nahr hoysse gahn
On horseback	<i>Te paard [gaan</i>	te(r) pahrt
Neither do I	<i>Ik evenmin</i>	ik ayfe(r)nmin
That is just like you	<i>Dat is net iets voor u</i>	da(h)t iss net eets fohr $\widehat{e}u$
He is a friend of	<i>Hij is een vriend</i>	hey iss ayn freent fa(h)n
mine	<i>van mij</i>	mey
Not long ago [you	<i>Niet lang geleden</i>	neet la(h)ng ge(r)layden
I have come to tell	<i>Ik kom u zeggen</i>	ik kom $\widehat{e}u$ zeg'gen
She is always well	<i>Zij is altijd goed</i>	zey iss a(h)lteyt goo't
dressed [done	<i>gekleed [daan</i>	ge(r)klayt [dahn
No sooner said than	<i>Zoo gezegd, zoo ge-</i>	zoh ge(r)zegt, zoh ge(r)-
I like being here	<i>Ik ben gaarne hier</i>	ik ben gahrne(r) heer
I have been told	<i>Men heeft mij gezegd</i>	men hayft mey ge(r)zegt
As much as I can	<i>Zooveel ik kan</i>	zohfayl ik ka(h)n
I value it very much	<i>Ik waardeer het zeer</i>	ik wahrdayr het zayr
I am used to it [me?	<i>Ik ben er aan gewoon</i>	ik ben er ahn ge(r)wohn
Who is it that calls	<i>Wie roept mij? [niet</i>	wee roopt mey?
It is not my fault	<i>Het is mijne schuld</i>	het iss meyn schult neet

**Expressions of Surprise, Sorrow, Joy, Anger, &c.***(Uitdrukkingen van Verbazing, Smart, Vreugde, Toorn, &c.)*

What?	<i>Wat! Hoe!</i>	wa(h)t! hoo!
Is it possible?	<i>Is het mogelijk!</i>	iss het mohge(r)le(r)k!
Indeed!	<i>Heusch!</i>	hu(r)ss!

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
That is impossible	<i>Dat is onmogelijk</i>	da(h)t iss onmohge(r)-
You surprise me	<i>Je verbaast mij</i>	ye(r)ferbahst mey [le(r)k
Oh! it's nothing!	<i>O, het is niets</i>	oh! het iss neets
I am sorry for it	<i>Het spijt mij</i>	het speyt mey
What a pity!	<i>Hoe jammer!</i>	hoo ya(h)mmer!
I am very glad	<i>Ik ben heel blij</i>	ik ben hayl bley [ke(r)cht
How happy I am!	<i>Wat ben ik gelukkig!</i>	wa(h)t ben ik ge(r)luk-
How delightful!	<i>Wat heerlijk!</i>	wa(h)t hayrle(r)k!
He is very angry	<i>Hij is zeer boos</i>	hey iss zayr bohss
You are very wrong	<i>Gij hebt groot onge-</i>	gey hebt groht on-ge(r)-
What a shame!	<i>Wel foei!</i> [lijk	wel foo'i! [leyk
How could you do	<i>Hoe kon u dat doen?</i>	hoo kon eū da(h)t
For shame! [so?	<i>Wel foei!</i>	wel foo'i! [doon?
You are very much	<i>Gij zijt zeer te be-</i>	gey zeyt zayr te(r) be(r)-
to blame	<i>rispen</i>	rispen
Don't answer	<i>Antwoord niet</i>	a(h)ntwohrt neet!

### Making Enquiries. (*Inlichtingen vragen.*)

Do you hear me?	<i>Verstaat gij mij?</i>	ferstaht gey mey?
Will you kindly...? [me?	<i>Wilt gij zoo vrien- delijk zijn ...?</i>	wilt gey zoh freende(r)- le(r)k zeyn?
Do you understand	<i>Begrijpt gij mij?</i>	begreypt gey mey?
What is that?	<i>Wat is dat?</i>	wa(h)t iss da(h)t?
Are you sure?	<i>Zijt gij er zeker van?</i>	zeyt gey er zayker fa(h)n?
Where is...? [that?	<i>Waar is ...?</i>	wahr iss ...?
What do you call	<i>Hoe heet dat?</i>	hoo hayt da(h)t?
What does that mean?	<i>Wat beteekent dat?</i>	wa(h)t be(r)tayke(r)nt da(h)t?
What is that for?	<i>Waarvoor dient dat?</i>	wahrfohr deent da(h)t?
Can I see Mr. H.?	<i>Kan ik Mijnheer H. spreken?</i>	ka(h)n ik meynhayr H. sprayke(r)n?
When does he re- turn?	<i>Wanneer komt hij terug?</i>	wa(h)nnayr komt hey teruch?
Please give him my card	<i>Wees zoo goed hem mijn kaartje te geven</i>	wayss zoh goo't hem meyn kahrtje(r) te(r) gayfen
I will call again to- morrow, between 10 and 11 a.m.	<i>Ik zal, morgenoch- tend terugkomen, tusschen tien en elf</i> [uur	ik za(h)l, morgenochtent terugkohme(r)n, tus'- sen teen en elf eūr

**Notices. (Kennisgevingen.)**

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Apartments	<i>Kamers</i>	kahmerss
Bedroom for single gentleman	<i>Slaapkamer voor een heer alleen</i>	slahpkahmer fohr ayn hayr a(h)llayn
Entrance, exit	<i>Ingang, uitgang</i>	inga(h)ng, oytga(h)ng
Fire alarm	<i>Brandsein</i> [mers	bra(h)nt'seyn [kahmerss
Furnished rooms	<i>Gemeubileerde ka-</i>	ge(r)mu(r)beelayrde(r)
Just published	<i>Juist verschenen</i>	yoyssst ferschayne(r)n
Keep off the grass	<i>Blijf van het gras</i>	bleyf fa(h)n het gra(h)ss
Knock, ring	<i>Klop, bel</i> [af	klop, bel [a(h)f
Notice! Public	<i>Publieke kennis-</i>	publeeke(r) kenniss-
Private	<i>Privé</i> [geving!	preefay [gayfing
No admittance	<i>Verboden toegang</i>	ferbohde(r)n tooga(h)ng
No smoking allowed	<i>Niet rooken</i>	neet rohke(r)n
No thoroughfare	<i>Geen doorgang</i>	gayn dohrga(h)ng
Please do not touch	<i>Verzoeke niet aan te raken</i>	ferzooke(r) neet ahn te(r) rahken
Please wipe your feet	<i>Verzoeke voeten te Trek, duw</i> [vegen	ferzooke(r) foo'ten te(r) trek, deūw [faygen
Refreshments	<i>Ververschingen</i>	ferferssing'en
To be let	<i>Te huur</i> [kamers	te(r) hēur [kahmerss
Unfurnished rooms	<i>Ongemeubileerde</i>	onge(r)mu(r)beelayrde(r)
Unfurnished bedroom to be let	<i>— slaapkamer te huur</i>	— slahpkahmer te(r) hēur

**The Railway. (De Spoorweg.)**

(See Vocabulary 22, p. 38.)

To the station	<i>Naar het station</i>	nahr het stahseon
Get my luggage	<i>Haal mijne bagage</i>	hahl meyn bahgahge(r)
Take it to the cloak-room	<i>Breng het naar de garde robe</i>	breng het nahr de(r) ga(h)rde(r) rohbe(r)
I wish to register it	<i>Ik wensch het aan te geven</i>	ik wenss het ahn te(r) gayfe(r)n
It is over weight	<i>Het is boven het gewicht</i>	het iss bohfen het ge(r)-wicht
Here is the ticket	<i>Hier is het biljet</i>	heer iss het bilyet'
Where is the waiting-room?	<i>Waar is de wachtkamer?</i>	wahr iss de(r) wa(h)cht-kahmer?

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Where is the book- ing-office ?	<i>Waar is het loket ?</i>	wahr iss het lohkett ?
— buffet ?	— — <i>het buffet ?</i>	— — hetbuf'fet ? [de(r) ?]
— lavatory ?	— — <i>de retirade ?</i>	— — de(r) re(r)teerah-
Are you going by the express ?	<i>Gaat gij met den sneltrain ?</i>	gaht gey met den snel- treyn ?
Show me a time- table	<i>Laat mij een spoor- boekje zien</i>	laht mey ayn spohr'- bookye(r) zeen
When does the train start ?	<i>Wanneer vertrekt de train ?</i>	wa(h)nnayr fertrekt de(r) treyn ?
Can I book through to ... ?	<i>Kan ik een door- gaand biljet krij- gen naar ... ?</i>	ka(h)n ik ayn dohr'- gahnt bilyet kreygen nahr ... ?
A first (second) class single ticket to ...	<i>Een eerste (tweede) klasse biljet enkele reis naar ...</i>	ayn ayrsste(r) [twayde(r)] kla(h)sse(r) bilyet en- ke(r)le(r) reyss nahr...
How much is it ?	<i>Hoeveel is het ?</i>	hoofayl iss het ?
We want a sleeping carriage	<i>Wij moeten een slaap- wagen hebben</i>	wey mooten ayn slahp- wahgen hebben
A corridor car- riage	<i>Een wagen met cor- ridor</i>	ayn wahgen met korree- dohr
Return tickets	<i>Retourbiljetten</i>	re(r)toorbilyetten
A carriage for ladies	<i>Een dames coupé</i>	ayn dahmess koopay
A non-smoking compartment	<i>Een coupé niet rooken</i>	ayn koopay neet roh- ke(r)n
Is this the train for ... ?	<i>Is dit de train naar... ?</i>	iss dit de(r) treyn nahr... ?
Do I change any- where on the journey ?	<i>Moet ik ergens on- derweg overstap- pen ?</i>	moot ik ergenss onder- wech ohfersta(h)ppen ?
Where must I change for ... ?	<i>Waar moet ik over- stappen naar... ?</i>	wahr moot ik ohfer- sta(h)ppen nahr... ?
Is this seat en- gaged ?	<i>Is deze plaats be- sproken ?</i>	iss dayze(r) plahts be(r)- sprohken ?
There is no room	<i>Er is geen plaats</i>	er iss gayn plahts
Call the guard	<i>Roep den conducteur</i>	roop den konduktu(r)r
The train is just going to start	<i>De train is op het punt te vertrek-</i>	de(r) treyn iss op het punt te(r) fertrekken
Open the door — the window	<i>Open de deur [ken — het raam</i>	ohpen de(r) du(r)r — het rahm

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Here is the station	<i>Hier is het station</i>	heer iss het stahseon
What station is this?	<i>Welk station is dit?</i>	welk stahseon iss dit?
Do we stop here?	<i>Houden wij hier op?</i>	howden wey heer op?
Do we alight here?	<i>Stappen wij hier uit?</i>	sta(h)ppen wey heer oyt?
Do we change carriages here?	<i>Moeten wij hier overstappen?</i>	moote(r)n wey heer oh-ferrsta(h)ppen?
How long do we stop here?	<i>Hoe lang houden wij hier stil?</i>	hoo la(h)ng howde(r)n wey heer stil?
Five minutes	<i>Vijf minuten</i>	feyf meeneūten
The goods train	<i>De goederentrein</i>	de(r) gooderentreyn
Send this by fast train	<i>Zend dit per sneltrein</i>	zent dit per sneltreyn
By slow train	<i>Per gewonen trein</i>	per ge(r)wohnen treyn
My luggage is lost	<i>Mijn bagage is zoek [naar...</i>	meyn bahgahge(r) iss zook [nahr...
Forward it on to ...	<i>Zend het dan door</i>	zent het da(h)n dohr
Give me your ticket	<i>Geef mij uw biljet</i>	gayf mey eūw bilyet
Here it is	<i>Hier is het</i>	heer iss het

### The Steamboat. (*De Stoomboot.*)

(See Vocabularies 21 & 22, pages 37 to 38.)

When do we start? [arrive?	<i>Hoe laat vertrekken wij? [aan?</i>	hoo laht fertrekken wey? [ahn?
When shall we	<i>Hoe laat komen wij</i>	hoo laht kohme(r)n wey
Time is up!	<i>Het is tijd!</i>	het iss teyt!
Where is your luggage?	<i>Waar is uwe bagage?</i>	wahr iss eūwe(r) bahgahge(r)
Let us go down into the cabin	<i>Laten wij in de kajuit gaan</i>	lahten wey in de(r) kahyoyt gahn
Where is my berth?	<i>Waar is mijn kooi?</i>	wahr iss meyn kohi?
I want a cabin to myself	<i>Ik wensch een hut alleen te hebben [goed</i>	ik wenss ayn hut a(h)l' layn te(r) hebben
Look for my things	<i>Kijk eens naar mijn</i>	keyk aynsnahr meyn goo't
There was another trunk	<i>Er was nog een koffer</i>	er wa(h)ss noch ayn kof-fer
Come to the Custom-house	<i>Kom mede naar het douanenkantoor</i>	kom mayde(r) nahr het dooahne(r)n ka(h)ntohr
Have you your passport?	<i>Hebt gij uw paspoort?</i>	hebt gey eūw pa(h)ss'-pohrt?

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Will you examine this trunk?	<i>Wees zoo goed dezen koffer na te zien?</i>	wayss zoh goot dayzen kof'fer nah te(r) zeen?
Here are the keys	<i>Hier zijn de sleutels</i>	heer zeyn de(r) slu(r)telss
Have you anything to declare?	<i>Hebt u iets aan te geven?</i>	hebt eū eets ahn te(r) gayfen?
I have nothing liable to duty	<i>Ik heb niets, dat aan rechten onderhevig is</i>	ik heb neets, da(h)t ahn rechten onderhayfe(r)ch iss
The Custom-house officer	<i>De douanier</i>	de(r) dooahn-yay
What is the duty?	<i>Wat zijn de rechten?</i>	wa(h)t zeyn de(r) rechten?
Is my luggage passed?	<i>Is mijne bagage doorgelaten?</i>	iss meyn bahgahge(r) dohrge(r)lahten?
Can I remove it?	<i>Kan ik ze weg nemen?</i>	ka(h)n ik ze(r) wegnaymen?

### Arrival. (*Aankomst.*)

Call a cab	<i>Haal een rijtuig</i>	hahl ayn reytoyoch
Open, closed	<i>Open, dicht</i>	ohpen, dicht
What is the fare by the journey (by the hour), cabman?	<i>Wat is de vracht voor de rit (per uur), koetsier?</i>	wa(h)t iss de(r) fra(h)cht fohr de(r) rit (per eūr), kootseer?
Put my luggage in the cab	<i>Zet mijne bagage in het rijtuig</i>	zet meyn bahgahge(r) in het reytoyoch
Drive me to ...	<i>Breng mij naar ...</i>	breng mey nahr ...
Drive quickly	<i>Rijd vlug</i>	reyt fluch
Drive slower	<i>Rijd langzamer</i>	reyt la(h)ng'zahmer
Stop! Go on!	<i>Houd op! Ga door!</i>	howt op! gah dohr!
Wait!	<i>Wacht!</i>	wa(h)cht!
I wish to get out	<i>Ik wensch uit te stappen</i>	ik wenss oyt te(r) sta(h)p-pen

### The Omnibus and Tram. (*De Omnibus en Tram.*)

The omnibus station	<i>De omnibus halte</i>	de(r) omneebuss ha(h)l-te(r)
Give me a ticket	<i>Geef mij een kaartje</i>	gayf mey ayn kahrtje(r)
Conductor	<i>Conducteur</i>	konduktu(r)r
Inside	<i>Binnen in</i>	bin'nen in
Outside	<i>Boven op</i>	böh'fen op



English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
' Full "	" Vol "	" fol "
Do you go to ... ?	<i>Gaat dit naar ... ?</i>	gaht dit nahr ... ?
Put me down at ...	<i>Zet mij af in ...</i>	zet mey a(h)f in ...
What fare to ... ?	<i>Hoeveel kost het tot ... ?</i>	hoofayl kostt het tot ... ?
Is there room for two inside ?	<i>Is er binnen plaats voor twee ?</i>	iss er binnen plahts fohr tway ?
Room for three outside	<i>Plaats voor drie boven op</i>	plahts fohr dree bohfen op
Fares, please	<i>Kaartjes, als het u belieft</i>	kahrtye(r)s, a(h)lss het eû be(r)leeft
Electric, horse, steam tram	<i>Elektrische-, paarden, stoomtram</i>	aylektrisse(r)-, pahrden-, stohmtra(h)m

### The Hotel. (*Het Hotel.*)

(See Vocabularies 15 & 17, pages 28 & 30.)

Which is the best hotel ?	<i>Wat is het beste hotel ?</i>	wa(h)t iss het beste(r) hoh'tel ?
Let us have supper soon	<i>Laat ons spoedig soupeeren</i>	laht onss spoode(r)ch soopayren
Are our rooms ready ?	<i>Zijn onze kamers gereed ?</i>	zeyn onze(r) kahmerss gerayt ?
I want a bedroom	<i>Ik moet een slaapkamer hebben</i>	ik moot ayn slahpkahmer heb'ben
Let me see the room	<i>Laat mij de kamer zien</i>	laht mey de(r) kahmer zeen
What is the charge ?	<i>Wat is het tarief ?</i>	wa(h)t iss het tahreef ?
That is too dear	<i>Dat is te duur</i>	da(h)t iss te(r) deûr
I want a cheaper one	<i>Ik verlang een goedkoopere</i>	ik ferla(h)ng ayn goo'tkohpere(r)
Have you a double-bedded room ?	<i>Hebt u een kamer met twee bedden ?</i>	hebt eû ayn kahmer met tway bedden ?
Are there any letters for me ?	<i>Zijn er ook brieven voor mij ? [plaats ?]</i>	zeyn er olk breefen fohr mey ? [plahts ?]
Where is the W.C. ?	<i>Waar is de zekere</i>	wahr iss de(r) saykerre(r)
Can I have a warm bath ?	<i>Kan ik een warm bad krijgen ?</i>	ka(h)n ik ayn wa(h)rm ba(h)t kreygen ?
Give me the key of my room	<i>Geef mij den sleutel mijner kamer ?</i>	gayf mey den slu(r)tel meyner kahmer
Bring me some warm water	<i>Breng mij wat warm water</i>	breng mey wa(h)t wa(h)rm wahter

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Take my luggage down	<i>Breng mijne bagage naar beneden</i>	breng meyn bahgahge(r) nahr be(r)nayden
Give me a candle, please	<i>Wees zoo goed mij een kaars te geven</i>	wayss zoh goo't mey ayn kahrss te(r) gayfen
We leave early to-morrow	<i>Wij vertrekken morgen vroeg</i>	wey fertrekken morgen frooch

### Correspondence. (*Briefwisseling.*)

(See Vocabulary 30, page 53.)

I must write a letter	<i>Ik moet een brief schrijven</i>	ik moot ayn brief schreyfen
I want some paper and ink	<i>Ik heb papier en inkt noodig</i>	ik heb pahpeer en inkt nohde(r)ch
Have you any thin note paper?	<i>Hebt u ook dun postpapier?</i>	hebt eū ohk dun post'-pahpeer?
Will you give me some?	<i>Wilt ge mij wat geven?</i>	wilt ge(r) mey wa(h)t gayfen?
Lend me a sheet	<i>Leen mij een vel</i>	layn mey ayn fel
A quire	<i>Een katerntje (papier)</i>	ayn kahternty(e) (pah-peer)
Do you like a hard or soft pen?	<i>Houdt u van een stijve of een slappe pen?</i>	howt eū fa(h)n ayn steyfe(r) off ayn sla(h)ppe(r) pen?
I like it hard (fine, broad)	<i>Ik houd van een stijve (fijne, breede)</i>	ik howt fa(h)n ayn steyfe(r) [feyne(r), brayde(r)]
Is your letter for the post?	<i>Moet uw brief naar de post?</i>	moot eūw breek nahr de(r) post?
What is the day of the month?	<i>De hoeveelste is het vandaag?</i>	de(r) hoofaylste(r) iss het fa(h)ndahch
To-day is the first	<i>Het is heden de eerste</i>	het iss hayden de(r) aysrste(r)
Seal your letter	<i>Verzegel uw brief</i>	ferzaygel eūw breek
There is no wax	<i>Er is geen lak</i>	er iss gayn la(h)k
Take this letter to the post	<i>Breng dezen brief naar de post</i>	breng dayzen breek nahr de(r) post
Pay the postage	<i>Betaal het porto</i>	be(r)tahl het portoh
Newspaper wrapper	<i>Courantenstrook</i>	koora(h)ntenstrohk
Please deliver this by hand	<i>Wees zoo goed dit zelf te brengen</i>	wayss zoh goo't dit zelf te(r) brengen

## Post-Office and Telegrams.

(*Postkantoor en Telegrammen.*)

(See Vocabulary 31, page 53.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Office of origin origin	<i>Kantoor van afzending</i>	ka(h)ntohr fa(h)n a(h)fzending
Name and address of sender	<i>Naam en adres van den afzender</i>	nahm en ahdress fa(h)n den a(h)fsender
Signature	<i>Handteekening</i>	ha(h)nt-taykening
Where is the telegraph office?	<i>Waar is het telegraafkantoor?</i>	wahr iss het te(r)le(r)-grahf-ka(h)ntohr?
Have you any letters, telegrams, for Mr. ...?	<i>Hebt gij ook brieven, telegrammen voor Mijnheer ...?</i>	hebt gey ohk breefen, te(r)le(r)gra(h)mmen, fohr meynhayr ...?
Will this letter go to-night?	<i>Wordt deze brief van avond nog verzonden?</i>	wo(h)rt dayze(r) brief fa(h)n ahfont noch fe(r)zo(h)nden?
What is the postage of this letter?	<i>Hoeveel port moet ik hiervoor betalen?</i>	hoofayl pohrt moot ik heerfohr be(r)tahlen?
To register a letter	<i>Een brief aantekenen</i>	ayn brief ahntayke(r)-nen
By to-day's post	<i>Met de post van vandaag</i>	met de(r) post fa(h)n fa(h)ndahch
By return of post I wish to send ...	<i>Per ommegaande Ik wilde zenden...</i>	per omme(r)gahnde(r) ik willde(r) zenden ...
What is the charge?	<i>Hoeveel kost het?</i>	hoofayl kost het?
The first ten words [word	<i>De eerste tien woorden</i>	de(r) ayrste(r) teen wohrden
Every additional	<i>Ieder woord meer</i>	eeder wohrt mayr
When does the post leave for England?	<i>Wanneer vertrekt de post naar Engeland?</i>	wa(h)nnayr fertrekt de(r) post nahr eng-e(r)-la(h)nt?
When is the next delivery?	<i>Wanneer is de volgende bestelling?</i>	wa(h)nnayr iss de(r) folge(r)nde(r) be(r)stelling?
When does the office close?	<i>Wanneer is het kantoor gesloten?</i>	wa(h)nnayr iss het ka(h)ntohr ge(r)slohten?
I want a Postal Order for...	<i>Ik moet een postwissel hebben voor ...</i>	ik moot ayn postwissel hebben fohr...
Payable at the General Post Office, London	<i>Betaalbaar aan het hoofd postkantoor te Londen</i>	be(r)tahlbahr ahn het hohft postka(h)ntohr te(r) londen

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Is the London mail in yet?	<i>Is de mail uit Londen al aangekomen?</i>	iss de(r) mayl oyt londen a(h)l ahnge(r)-kohmen?
Is there a foreign parcel post?	<i>Kan men ook postpaketten naar het buitenland verzenden?</i>	ka(h)n men ohk posst-pahketten nahr het boytenla(h)nt ferzenden?
The latest delivery is at ...	<i>De laatste bestelling heeft om ... plaats</i>	de(r) lahtste(r) bestelling hayft om...plahts

### Breakfast. (*Ontbijt.*)

(See Vocabularies 15 & 17, pages 28 & 30.)

Is breakfast ready?	<i>Is het ontbijt klaar?</i>	iss het ontbeyt klahr?
Breakfast is ready	<i>Het ontbijt is klaar</i>	het ontbeyt iss klahr
Is the tea made?	<i>Is de thee gezet?</i>	iss de(r) tay ge(r)zet?
Do you drink ...?	<i>Drinkt u ...?</i>	drinkt eū ...?
This cream is sour	<i>Deze room is zuur</i>	dayze(r) rohm iss zeūr
Will you take ...?	<i>Gebruikt u ...?</i>	ge(r)broykt eū ...?
These eggs are hard	<i>Deze eieren zijn hard</i>	dayze(r) ey-eren zeyn hart
Give me the salt	<i>Geef mij het zout</i>	gayf mey het zowt
Pass me ...	<i>Geef mij ... aan</i>	gayf mey ... ahn
This butter is not fresh	<i>Deze boter is niet versch [meer]</i>	dayze(r) bolter iss neet ferss
Bring some more	<i>Breng nog wat</i>	breng noch wa(h)t mayr
Is the coffee strong enough?	<i>Is de koffie sterk genoeg?</i>	iss de(r) kof'fee sterck ge(r)nooch?
It is excellent	<i>Zij is uitmuntend</i>	zey is oytmuntent
We want more cups	<i>Wij hebben meer kopjes noodig</i>	wey heb'ben mayr kop'-ye(r)ss nohde(r)ch
Take some more ...	<i>Neem nog wat ...</i>	naym noch wa(h)t
A piece of toast	<i>Een stukje geroosterd brood</i>	ayn stukye(r) ge(r)rohss-terrt broht
Cold meat	<i>Koud vleesch</i>	kowt flayss
A rasher	<i>Een sneedje spek</i>	ayn snaydye(r) spek
Coffee with milk	<i>Koffie met melk</i>	kof'fee met melk
Coffee without milk or cream	<i>Koffie zonder melk of room</i>	kof'fee zonder melk off rohm
Remove the things	<i>Neem de tafel af</i>	naym de(r) tahfel a(h)f

**Dinner.** (*Middagmaal.*)

(See Vocabularies 15 &amp; 17, pages 28 &amp; 30.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Show me the bill-of-fare [ready?	<i>Laat mij de spijskaart zien</i>	laht mey de(r) speyss-kahrt zeen
What have you	<i>Wat is er gereed?</i>	wa(h)t iss er gerayt?
What soup will you	<i>Welke soep neemt u?</i>	welke(r) soop naymt eū?
Gravysoup [have?	<i>Bouillon</i>	booil'lon
Have you any ...?	<i>Hebt gij ook ...?</i>	hebt gey ohk ...?
Fried soles	<i>Gebakken tong</i>	ge(r)ba(h)k'ken tong
What wine will you have?	<i>Welken wijn drinkt u?</i>	welke(r)n weyn drinkt eū?
Here is the list	<i>Hier is de wijnkaart</i>	heer iss de(r) weyn-kahrt
We shall dine at three o'clock	<i>Wij eten om drie uur</i>	wey ayten om drie eūr
Are you hungry, thirsty?	<i>Hebt gij honger, dorst?</i>	hebt gey hong-er, dorst?
I am very thirsty	<i>Ik heb ergen dorst</i>	ik heb erge(r)n dorst
What shall I help you to?	<i>Wat mag ik u geven?</i>	wa(h)t ma(h)ch ik eū gayfen?
No, thank you	<i>Neen, dank u</i>	nayn, da(h)nk eū
Help yourself	<i>Bedien uzelf</i>	bedeen eūzelf
Cayenne pepper	<i>Cayenne peper</i>	kahyenne(r) payper
Here are spinach and broccoli	<i>Hier is spinazie en spruitkool [den</i>	heer iss speenahzee en sroytkohl [den
Change the plates	<i>Breng andere bor-</i>	breng a(h)nde(r)re(r) bor-
Give me a clean fork, knife	<i>Geef mij een schoone vork, mes</i>	gayf mey ayn schohne(r) fork, mess
Bring me a glass of water	<i>Breng mij een glas water</i>	breng mey ayn gla(h)ss wahter
— — something to drink	<i>Geef mij wat te drinken</i>	gayf mey wa(h)t te(r) drinken
A corkscrew	<i>Een kurkentrekker</i>	ayn kurkentrekker
This wine is flat	<i>Deze wijn is ver-schaald</i>	dayze(r) weyn iss fer-schahlt

**Tea.** (*Thee.*)

(See Vocabularies 15 &amp; 17, pages 28 &amp; 30.)

Tea is ready	<i>De thee is gereed</i>	de(r) tay iss gerayt
Pour out the tea	<i>Schenk de thee in</i>	schenk de(r) tay in
Bring a saucer	<i>Breng een schoteltje</i>	breng ayn schohteltye(r)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Ring, if you please	<i>Wees zoo goed te schellen</i>	wayss zoh goo't te(r) schellen
A little more milk	<i>Nog een weinig melk</i>	noch ayn weyne(r)ch
More bread	<i>Meer brood</i>	mayr broht [melk
A slice of bread and butter	<i>Een boterham</i>	ayn bohterha(h)m
Will you take some cake?	<i>Wilt u wat koek (tulband) nemen?</i>	wilt ēu wa(h)t koo'k [tu(r)lba(h)nt] naymen?
A small piece	<i>Een klein stukje</i>	ayn kleyn stukye(r)
Make more toast	<i>Maak nog wat ge-roosterd brood</i>	mahk noch wa(h)t ge(r)-rohssterrt broht
This is excellent tea	<i>Dit is uitstekende thee</i>	dit iss oytstaykende(r) tay

### Evening. (*Avond.*)

It is late	<i>Het is laat</i>	het iss laht
It is not late	<i>Het is niet laat</i>	het iss neet laht
It is still early	<i>Het is nog vroeg</i>	het iss noch frooch
Are you tired, sleepy?	<i>Zijt u moe, slape-rig?</i>	zeyt ēu moo, slahpe(r)-re(r)ch?
Not at all	<i>Volstrekt niet</i>	folstrekt neet
Not much	<i>Niet erg</i>	neet erch
It is only ten	<i>Het is pas tien uur</i>	het iss pa(h)ss teen ēur
I am sleepy	<i>Ik heb slaap</i>	ik heb slahp
It is time to go to bed	<i>Het is tijd om naar bed te gaan</i>	het iss teyt om nahr bet te(r) gahn
Is my room ready?	<i>Is mijne kamer ge-</i>	iss meyn kahmer gerayt?
Go and see	<i>Ga zelf zien [reed?</i>	gah zelf zeen
Good night!	<i>Goeden nacht!</i>	goo'de(r)n na(h)cht!

### The Time. (*De Tijd.*)

(See Vocabulary 8, page 10.)

Please tell me the time	<i>Wees zoo goed mij te zeggen, hoe laat het is</i>	wayss zoh goo't mey te(r) zeg'gen, hoo laht het iss
What time is it?	<i>Hoe laat is het?</i>	hoo laht iss het?
Ten minutes past seven	<i>Tien minuten over zevenen</i>	teen meenēuten ohfer zayfe(r)nen
It has just struck nine	<i>Het heeft juist negen geslagen</i>	het hayft yoysst naygen ge(r)slahgen

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
A quarter past one	<i>Kwartier over eenen</i>	kwa(h)rteer ohfer aynen
It is just upon three	<i>Het is op slag van</i>	het iss op sla(h)ch fa(h)n
Half-past four	<i>Half vijf [drieën</i>	ha(h)lf feyf [dree'e(r)n
Twenty minutes to six	<i>Twintig minuten</i>	twinte(r)ch meeneūten
	<i>voor zessen</i>	fohr zessen
	<i>Tien minuten over</i>	teen meeneūten ohfer
	<i>half zes</i>	ha(h)lf zess
A quarter to eight	<i>Kwartier voor ach-</i>	kwa(h)rteer fohr a(h)ch-
Exactly 3 o'clock	<i>Precies drie uur [ten</i>	pre(r)seess drie eūr [ten
The clock is strik-	<i>De klok slaat</i>	de(r) klok slaht
At what time? [ing	<i>Op welk uur?</i>	op welk eūr?
	<i>Om hoe laat?</i>	om hoo laht?
9.0 a.m.	's <i>Morgens negen</i>	smorgenss naygen eūr
	<i>uur</i>	
7.0 p.m.	's <i>Namiddags zeven</i>	snahmidda(h)chs zay-
	<i>uur</i>	fen eūr

### Health. (*Gezondheid.*)

(See Vocabulary 13, page 25.)

Do you sleep well?	<i>Slaapt u goed?</i>	slahpt eū goo't?
I hope you will soon be better	<i>Ik hoop, dat u spoedig beter zult zijn</i>	ik hohp, da(h)t eū spoo- de(r)ch bayter zult zeyn
How are you?	<i>Hoe gaat het u?</i>	hoo gaht het eū?
Pretty well	<i>Tamelijk wel</i>	tahme(r)le(r)k wel
I am very well	<i>Ik ben heel wel</i>	ik ben hayl wel
Not very well, ill	<i>Niet erg wel, ziek</i>	neet erch wel, zeek
I have a headache	<i>Ik heb hoofdpijn</i>	ik heb hooftpeyn
— — a sore throat	<i>— — pijn in de keel</i>	— — peyn in de(r) kayl
— — got a chill	<i>— — ben verkouden</i>	— — ben ferkowden
I feel sick	<i>Ik voel mij misselijk</i>	ik fool mey misse(r)le(r)k
Send for a doctor	<i>Laateendokterhalen</i>	laht ayn dokter hahlen
I want to see a ...	<i>Ik wensch een ... te</i>	ik wenss ayn ... te(r)
She has a cough	<i>Zij hoest [zien</i>	zey hoost [zeen
She is hoarse	<i>Zij is schor</i>	zey iss schor
Where is there a chemist's shop?	<i>Waar is een apotheek?</i>	wahr iss ayn ahpoh-tayk?
How much is the doctor's fee for a visit?	<i>Hoeveel berekent de dokter voor eene visite?</i>	hoofayl be(r)rayke(r)nt de(r) dokter fohr ay- ne(r) feeseete(r)?

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Have this prescription made up	<i>Laat dit recept klaarmaken</i>	laht dit re(r)sept klahr-mahken
One tablespoonful three times a day	<i>Driemaal daags een eetlepel</i>	dreemahl dahgss ayn aytlaypel
To be taken after each meal	<i>Na elken maaltijd in te nemen</i>	nah elken mahlteyt in te(r) naymen
Shake the bottle	<i>Schud de flesch</i>	schut de(r) fless
Poison	<i>Vergif</i>	fergif
Outward application only	<i>Alleen voor uitwendig gebruik</i>	a(h)l'layn fohr oytwend(e)r <sup>ch</sup> ge(r)broyk

### In Town. (*In de Stad.*)

(See Vocabulary 10, page 21.)

Where shall we go?	<i>Waar zullen wij heengaan?</i>	wahr zullen wey hayn-gahn?
Which is the way to...?	<i>Wat is de weg naar...?</i>	wa(h)t iss de(r) wech nahr...?
Where does this road lead?	<i>Waar gaat deze weg heen?</i>	wahr gaht dayze(r) wech hayn?
To the right, left	<i>Rechts, links</i>	rechts, links
About a mile	<i>Ongeveer een mijl</i>	on-ge(r)fayr ayn meyl
Go up the street	<i>Ga de straat op</i>	gah de(r) straht op
Is it far from here?	<i>Is het ver van hier?</i>	iss het fer fa(h)n heer?
How far is it to...?	<i>Hoe ver is het naar...?</i>	hoo fer iss het nahr...?
Where can I get an omnibus?	<i>Waar kan ik een omnibus krijgen?</i>	wahr ka(h)n ik ayn om-needbus kreygen?
Go quickly	<i>Loop vlug</i>	loh <sup>p</sup> fluch
— slowly	<i>— langzaam</i>	— la(h)ngzahm
Let us go	<i>Laat ons gaan</i>	laht onss gahn
Show me the way	<i>Wijs mij den weg</i>	weyss mey de(r)n wech
Turn to the right	<i>Sla rechts om</i>	slah rechts om
Keep to the left	<i>Houd links aan</i>	howt links ahn
Second turning	<i>Tweede straat</i>	twayde(r) straht
Take the first to the left and the second to the right	<i>Sla de eerste straat links en de tweede rechts in</i>	slah de(r) ayrste(r) straht links en de(r) twayde(r) rechts in
Cross the road	<i>Steek den weg over</i>	stayk de(r)n wech ohfer
Is this the way to...?	<i>Is dit de weg naar...?</i>	iss dit de(r) wech nahr...?
In what street are the best shops?	<i>In welke straat zijn de beste winkels?</i>	in welke(r) straht zeyn de(r) best(e)r winkelss?



English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Please direct me to ...	<i>Wees zoo goed mij den weg te wijzen naar ...</i>	wayss zoh goo't mey de(r)n wech te(r) weyzen nahr...
Which omnibus [tram] must I take for...?	<i>Welke omnibus [tram] moet ik nemen naar ...?</i>	welke(r) omneebuss [tra(h)m] moot ik naymen nahr ...?
Do you know Mr. ...?	<i>Kent u Mijnheer ...?</i>	kent eû me(r)nhayr ...?
I don't know any-one of that name	<i>Ik ken niemand van dien naam</i>	ik ken neema(h)nt fa(h)n deen nahm
He is a friend of mine [well]	<i>Hij is een vriend van mij</i>	hey iss ayn freent fa(h)n mey
I know him very	<i>Ik ken hem zeer goed</i>	ik ken hem zayr goo't
Where does he live?	<i>Waar woont hij?</i>	wahr wohnt hey?
Close by	<i>Dichtbij</i>	dichtbey
Can you direct me to a good hotel?	<i>Kunt u mij een goed hôtel aanwijzen?</i>	kunt eû mey ayn goo't hoh'tel ahnweyzen?
Is Mr. ..., Mrs. ..., at home?	<i>Is Mijnheer..., Mevrouw ..., tehuis?</i>	iss meynhayr ..., me(r)-frow ..., te(r)hoysst?
Good morning	<i>Goeden morgen</i>	goo'den mohrgen
How do you do?	<i>Hoe vaart u?</i>	hoo fahrt eû?
I must go	<i>Ik moet gaan</i>	ik moot gahn
Good-bye, farewell	<i>Adieu, vaarwel</i>	ahdee'u(r), fahrwel
Good evening	<i>Goeden avond</i>	gooden ahfont
Good night	<i>Goeden nacht</i>	goode(r)n na(h)cht

### Shopping. (In een Winkel.)

(See Vocabularies 6, 7, 14 to 17, & 20.)

How much is it?	<i>Hoeveel kost dat?</i>	hoofayl kost da(h)t?
That is too much	<i>Dat is te veel</i>	da(h)t iss te(r) fayl
What is the price?	<i>Wat kost dat?</i>	wa(h)t kost da(h)t?
Will you send them at once?	<i>Wilt u die dadelijk zenden?</i>	wilt eû dee dahde(r)le(r)k zenden?
I wish to buy...	<i>Ik wensch ... te koopen</i>	ik wenss ... te(r) kohpen
I will take this	<i>Ik neem dit</i>	ik naym dit
Send them to...	<i>Zend ze naar ...</i>	zent ze(r) nahr ...
I want some calico	<i>Ik heb katoen noodig</i>	ik heb kahton noh-de(r)ch
I should like to see some ribbons	<i>Laat mij lint zien</i>	laht mey lint zeen

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
This colour is too dark, light	<i>Deze kleur is te donker, te licht</i>	dayze(r) klu(r)r iss te(r) donker, te(r) licht
Have you any narrower, broader?	<i>Hebt u ook smaller, breeder?</i>	hebt ēū ohk sma(h)ller, brayder?
What is this a	<i>Wat kost dit de el?</i>	wa(h)t kost dit de(r) el?
It is faded [yard?	<i>Het is verschoten</i>	het iss ferschohten
Show me some cotton	<i>Laat mij katoen zien</i>	laht mey kahtoon zeen
Some gloves	<i>Handschoenen</i>	ha(h)ndschoonen
— others	<i>Andera</i>	ahn-de(r)re(r)
Not so fine	<i>Niet zulke mooie</i>	neet zulke(r) moh-i-e(r)
This will do	<i>Deze zijn goed</i>	dayze(r) zeyn goo't
Sewing-silk	<i>Naaizijde</i>	nah'i-zeyde(r)
A skein	<i>Een streng</i>	ayn streng
Mixed pins	<i>Spelden van verschillende grootte</i>	spelde(r)n fa(h)n ferschille(r)nde(r) grohte(r)
Tape; a bodkin	<i>Band; een rijgpen f.</i>	ba(h)nt; ayn reygpe(r)n
What are they a pair?	<i>Hoeveel kosten ze het paar?</i>	hoofayl koste(r)n ze(r) het pahr?
It is too dear	<i>Dat is te duur</i>	da(h)t iss te(r) deūr
Try on these	<i>Pas deze eens aan</i>	pa(h)ss dayze(r) aynsahn
They fit you very well [with me	<i>Zij passen u zeer goed</i>	zey pa(h)ss'en ēū zayr goo't [men
I will take them	<i>Ik zal ze meenemen</i>	ik za(h)l ze(r) maynay-
Send this home directly	<i>Zend dit dadelijk naar huis</i>	zent dit dahde(r)le(r)k nahr hoyss
The bill	<i>De rekening</i>	de(r) rayke(r)ning

### The Dressmaker. (*De Naaister.*)

(See Vocabulary 14, p. 27.)

Here is the dress-maker	<i>Hier is de naaister</i>	heer iss de(r) nah'is-te(r)
Show her in	<i>Laat haar binnen-</i>	laht hahr binnenkohmen
Have you brought my dress?	<i>Hebt u mijne japon meegebracht?</i>	hebt ēū meyn yahpon maygebra(h)cht?
Here it is	<i>Hier is ze [sen?</i>	heer iss ze(r) [pa(h)ssen?
Will you try it on?	<i>Wilt u deze aanpas-</i>	wilt ēū dayze(r) ahn-
It fits you well	<i>Zij past u goed</i>	zey pa(h)st ēū goo't
The sleeves are not wide enough	<i>De mouwen zijn niet wijd genoeg</i>	de(r) mowen zeyn neet weyt ge(r)nooch

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
The skirt is too narrow	<i>De rok is te nauw</i>	de(r) rok iss te(r) now
Add another breadth	<i>Doeg er nog eene baan bij</i>	doo e(r) noch ayne(r) bahn bey
It is short-waisted	<i>Hij is te kort van taille</i>	hey iss te(r) kort fa(h)n ta(h)lye(r) [ta(h)lye(r)]
It is long-waisted	— — <i>langvan taille</i>	— — la(h)ng fa(h)n
Make all these alterations	<i>Maak al deze veranderingen</i>	mahk a(h)l dayze(r) fer-a(h)ndering-en
What trimming would you put on?	<i>Welk garnituur zoudt u aanraden?</i>	welk gahrneeteur zowdt eû' ahnradhen?
Light blue ribbon	<i>Lichtblauw lint</i>	lichtblow lint
You shall have it on Saturday	<i>U zult het Zaturdag hebben</i>	eû zult het zahtur-da(h)ch hebben
Without fail [me Don't disappoint	<i>Zonder mankeeren Stel mij niet teleur</i>	zonder ma(h)nkayren stel mey neet te(r)lu(r)

### The Shoemaker. (*De Schoenmaker.*)

(For Shopping see page 109.)

I wish to see some shoes	<i>Ik wensch eenige schoenen te zien</i>	ik wenss ayne(r)ge(r) schoonen te(r) zeen
Ladies', gentlemen's, children's	<i>Dames-, heeren-, kinderschoenen enz</i>	dahmess-, hayren-, kinder-schoonen enz
The soles are rather thick, thin	<i>De zolen zijn tamelijk dik, dun</i>	de(r) zohlen zeyn tah-me(r)le(r)k dik, dun
They are too tight, short, long	<i>Zij zijn te nauw, kort, lang</i>	zey zeyn te(r) now, kort, la(h)ng
Heels too high	<i>Te hooge hakken</i>	te(r) hohge(r) ha(h)kken
I cannot get my foot in	<i>Ik kan er mijn voet niet in krijgen</i>	ik ka(h)n er meyn foot neet in kreygen
Here is a shoe-horn	<i>Hier is een hoorn</i>	heer iss ayn hohrn
They hurt my heel, toes, instep	<i>Zij doen mijn hiel, teenen, wreef, zeer</i>	zey doon meyn heel, taynen, w-rayf, zayr
I cannot walk in them	<i>Ik kan er niet in loopen</i>	ik ka(h)n er neet in lohpen
Take my measure	<i>Neem mij de maat</i>	naym mey de(r) maht
I must have them as soon as possible	<i>Ik moet ze zoo spoedig mogelijk hebben</i>	ik moot ze(r) zoh spoode(r)ch mo(h)ge(r)le(r)k hebben

## The Laundress. (*De Waschvrouw.*)

(See Vocabulary 14, p. 27, and Washing List, below.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
This is too limp	<i>Dit is te slap</i>	dit iss te(r) sla(h)p
You don't put enough starch	<i>Er is niet genoeg stijfsel in [(boord)]</i>	er iss neet ge(r)nooch steyfsel in [(bohrt)]
I miss a collar	<i>Ik mis een kraag</i>	ik miss ayn krahch
See how badly that is ironed, starched	<i>Zie eens, hoe slecht dit is gestreken, gesteven</i>	zee aynss, hoo slecht dit iss ge(r)strayken, ge(r)- stayfen
You have scorched, torn, this dress	<i>U hebt deze japon geschroeid, ge- scheurd</i>	ēu hebt dayze(r) yah- pon ge(r)schrooit, ge(r)- schurt
You put too much blue in my linen	<i>U doet te veel blauw- sel in mijn linnen- goed</i>	ēu doot te(r) fayl blousel in meyn linne(r)ngoo't
This is not my handkerchief	<i>Dit is mijn zakdoek niet [ning?]</i>	dit iss meyn za(h)kdook neet [ke(r)ning?
Have you your bill?	<i>Hebt u uwe reke-</i>	hebt ēu ēuwe(r) ray-
I will pay you	<i>Ik zal u betalen</i>	ik za(h)l ēu be(r)tahlen
I want this linen washed	<i>Ik wensch dit lin- nen gewasschen te hebben</i>	ik wenss dit linne(r)n ge(r)wa(h)ssen te(r) hebben
When can I have it?	<i>Wanneer kan ik het krijgen?</i>	wa(h)nnayr ka(h)n ik het kreygen?
Please return this linen on ...	<i>Wees zo goed het den ... terug te zenden</i>	wayss zoh goo't het de(r)n ...teruch te(r) zenden
You must bring back this list	<i>U moet deze lijst terugbrengen</i>	ēu moot dayze(r) leyst terugbreng-e(r)n

## Washing List.\* (*Waschlijst.*)

FOR GENTLEMEN. (*Voor Heeren.*)

Collars	<i>Kragen, boorden m.</i>	krahgen, bohrden
Cuffs	<i>Manchetten f.pl.</i>	ma(h)nchetten
Flannel waistcoat	<i>Flanellen vest n.</i>	fla(h)nellen fest
Neckties	<i>Dassen f.pl.</i>	da(h)s'sen
Night shirts	<i>Nachthemden n.pl.</i>	na(h)cht-hemden
Pants (drawers)	<i>Onderbroeken f.pl.</i>	onderbroo'ken

\* THIMM (C. A.) *Dutch Washing Book for Ladies and Gentlemen.* With Counterfoils in English, alphabetically arranged for the use of Tourists and others. Red wrapper, 8vo. 6d.

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Pocket handker- Shirts [chiefs]	<i>Zakdoeken</i> m. <i>Hemden</i>	za(h)kdooken hemden
Silk handkerchiefs	<i>Zijden zakdoeken</i>	zeyden za(h)kdooken
Socks	<i>Sokken</i> f.	sokken
Stockings	<i>Kousen</i> f.	kowssen
Under-vest	<i>Flanel</i> n.	fla(h)nell
Waistcoat (vest)	<i>Vest</i>	fest

FOR LADIES. (*Voor Dames.*)

Apron	<i>Schortje, boezelaar</i>	schort-ye(r), booze(r)lahr
Bodice	<i>Japonlijf</i> n.	yahpo(h)nleyf
Cap	<i>Muts</i> f.	muts
Chemise	<i>Hemd</i> n.	hemt
Drawers	<i>Onderbroek</i> f.pl.	onderbroo'k
Dress	<i>Japon</i> f.	yahpon
Dressing-gown	<i>Peignoir</i>	paynwahr
Night cap	<i>Slaapmuts</i> f.	slahpmuts
Night gown	<i>Nachtjapon</i>	na(h)cht-yahpon
Petticoats	<i>Rokken</i> m.	rokken
—, flannel	<i>Flanellen rokken</i>	fla(h)nellen rokken
Silk stockings	<i>Zijden kousen</i>	zeyden kowssen
Sleeves	<i>Mouwen</i>	mowen
Stays (corsets)	<i>Corset</i>	korset
Napkins	<i>Servetten</i>	serfetten
Towels	<i>Handdoeken</i> m.pl.	ha(h)ndoo'ken

**Cycling Phrases.** (*Uitdrukkingen voor Wielrijders.*)

See Vocabulary 25, page 45.)

I want my machine	<i>Ik heb mijn wiel noodig</i>	ik heb meyn weel noh- de(r)ch
Fitted with all accessories	<i>Voorzien van alle toebehooren</i>	fohrzeen fa(h)n a(h)lle(r) toobe(r)hohren
I wish to hire ...	<i>Ik wensch...te huren</i>	ik wenss ... te(r) heûren
By the hour, day	<i>Bij het uur, den dag</i>	bey het eûr, den da(h)ch
What are your terms?	<i>Wat is uw prijs?</i>	wa(h)t iss eûw preyss?
Have you a cycle shelter?	<i>Hebt u een berg- plaats voor wielen?</i>	hebt eû ayn bergplahts fohr weelen?
To tighten—loosen —a nut	<i>Een moer aanschroe- ven—losschroeven</i>	ayn moo'r ahnschroofen —los'schroofen

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Are the roads good or bad?	<i>Zijn de wegen goed of slecht?</i>	zeyn de(r) waygen goo't off slecht?
The chain is off	<i>De ketting is los</i>	de(r) ketting iss loss
I must inflate my tyres	<i>Ik moet mijne banden oppompen</i>	ik moot meyn ba(h)n-den oppompen
I have broken ...	<i>Ik heb ... gebroken</i>	ik heb ... ge(r)brohken
Are you ready?	<i>Zijt gij gereed?</i>	zeyt gey gerayt?
We will start at ...	<i>Wij zullen om ... vertrekken</i>	wey zullen om ... fer-trekken
Ring your bell	<i>Bel eens</i>	bel aynss
My tyre is punctured	<i>Mijn band is lek</i>	meyn ba(h)nt iss lek
Make haste!	<i>Haast u!</i>	hahsst eū!
Stop! Look out!	<i>Stop! Kijk uit!</i>	stop! keyk oyt!
Don't go so fast	<i>Loop niet zoo vlug</i>	lohp neet zob fluch
Keep straight on	<i>Ga recht uit</i>	gah recht oyt
We must light up	<i>Wij moeten onze lan-taarns aansteken</i>	wey mooten onze(r) la(h)ntahrns ahnstayken
My lamp requires a new wick [guide?	<i>Ik heb een nieuwe pit voor mijn lamp noodig [kaart?</i>	ik heb ayn neewe(r) pit fohr meyn la(h)mp nohde(r)ch [kahrt?
Have you a road	<i>Hebt u een afstands-</i>	hebt eū ayn ahfsta(h)nts-
Yes; which one do you require?	<i>Ja; welke wilt u hebben?</i>	yah; welke(r) wilt eū hebben?
The one for Amsterdam and environs	<i>Die voor Amsterdam en omstreken</i>	dee fohr a(h)msterda(h)rc en omstrayken
I want my machine cleaned	<i>Ik wensch mijn fiets te laten schoon-maken</i>	ik wenss meyn feets te(r) lahten schohnmahken
Where can I get my bicycle mended?	<i>Waar kan ik mijn fiets laten repa-reeren?</i>	wahr ka(h)n ik meyn feets lahten re(r)pah-rayren?
Can you repair this for me?	<i>Kunt u dit voor mij repareeren?</i>	kunt eū dit fohr mey re(r)pahrayren?
How long will it take?	<i>Hoe lang zal het duren?</i>	hoo la(h)ng za(h)l het deure(r)n?
I am a member of the London Cyclists' Touring Club; here is my ticket	<i>Ik ben lid van de Londensche Wiel-rijders Club; hier is mijn bewijs van lidmaatschap</i>	ik ben lit fa(h)n de(r) lon-densse(r) weelreyderss klub; heer iss meyn be(r)weyss fa(h)n lit-mahtscha(h)p

## Motoring Phrases. (*Gesprekken over Automobielen.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 48, also Cycling, pages 45 & 113.)

English	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Have you examined my speed-changing gear?	<i>Hebt u mijne versnelling nagekeken?</i>	hebt <i>ēu</i> meyn fe(r)r-snellings nahge(r)kayker(r)n?
Replace my brake	<i>Verzet mijn rem</i>	fe(r)rzet meyn rem
The steering-gear is out of order	<i>Het stuur is niet in orde</i>	het st <sup>u</sup> er iss neet in orde(r)
I want a carburetor for voiturette	<i>Ik heb een carburator noodig voor een klein rijtuig</i>	ik heb ayn karbe <sup>u</sup> rahtor nohde(r)ch fohr ayn kleyn reytoy <sup>ch</sup>
My back spring is broken	<i>Mijn achterveer is gebroken</i>	meyn a(h)ch <sup>ter</sup> fayr iss ge(r)brohken
Change it	<i>Neem een andere</i>	naym ayn a(h)nde(r)re(r)
A pinion is wanted for the small axle	<i>Er is een rondsel noodig voor de kleine as</i>	er iss ayn rondsel nohde(r)ch fohr de(r) kleyne(r) a(h)ss
I have lost my horn (hooter)	<i>Ik heb mijn hoorn (blaashoorn) verloren</i>	ik heb meyn hohrn (blahsshohrn) ferlohren
Have you an accumulator—four volts?	<i>Hebt u een accumulator — vier volts?</i>	hebt <i>ēu</i> ayn a(h)kk <sup>u</sup> m <sup>u</sup> lahtor — feer foltss?
You must fix the radiator to the frame	<i>U moet het radiertoestel aan het raam bevestigen</i>	<i>ēu</i> moot het raydeeyrtoestel ahn het rahm be(r)feste(r)gen
Give me a petrol tube	<i>Geef mij een petroleumbuis</i>	gagf mey ayn paytrohle(r)umboyss
An automobile map on cloth	<i>Een automobiel kaart op linnen</i>	ayn ohtohmoh'beel kahrt op linnen
What is the power of this motor?	<i>Welke kracht heeft deze motor?</i>	welke(r) kra(h)cht hayft dayze(r) mohtor?
This is an eight-horse-power engine	<i>Dit is een acht paardekracht machine</i>	dit iss ayn a(h)cht pahdde(r)kra(h)cht mahsheene(r)
Is it a good hill-climber?	<i>Kan men er goed mee stijgen?</i>	ka(h)n men er goo't may steyge(r)n?
I want an experienced driver	<i>Ik heb een ervaren bestuurder (chauffeur) noodig</i>	ik hep ayn erfahre(r)n best <sup>u</sup> erde(r)r [shohffu(r)r] nohde(r)ch

**Photographic Phrases.** (*Uitdrukkingen aan het Fotografeeren.*)

(For Vocabulary see p. 40.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Must permission be obtained to photograph?	<i>Moet verlof worden aangevraagd om te fotografeeren?</i>	moot ferlof worden ahn-ge(r)frahgt om te(r)fohtografhayren?
I wish to take the interior	<i>Ik wensch het inwendige van het huis te nemen</i>	ik wenss het inwende(r)-ge(r)fa(h)n het hoyss te(r)nayme(r)n
What exposure must I give it?	<i>Hoe lang moet ik de opname laten duren?</i>	hoo la(h)ng moot ik de(r)opnahme(r) lahte(r)n deure(r)n?
The light is too strong	<i>Het licht is te sterk</i> [brandpunt]	het licht iss te(r)sterk [bra(h)nt-punt]
It is out of focus	<i>Het is niet in het</i>	het iss neet in het
What size of plate do you use?	<i>Welke grootte van plaat gebruikt u?</i>	welke(r)grohtte(r)fa(h)nplaht ge(r)broykt eū?
I only use quarter-plate	<i>Ik gebruik alleen een kwartplaat</i>	ik ge(r)broyk a(h)llayn ayn kwa(h)rt-plaht
Have you a dark room?	<i>Hebt gij een donkere kamer?</i>	hebt gey ayn donkere(r)kammer?
I want to develop some plates	<i>Ik wensch eenige platen te ontwikkelen</i>	ik wenssayne(r)ge(r)plah-ten te(r)ontwikke(r)len
What a beautiful photograph!	<i>Wat eene prachtige fotografie!</i>	wa(h)t ayne(r)pra(h)ch-te(r)ge(r)fohtografhee!
It is a perfect picture	<i>Het is eene volmaakte afbeelding</i>	het iss ayne(r)folmahk-te(r)a(h)fbaylding
This plate is spoiled	<i>Deze plaat is bedorven</i>	dayze(r)plaht iss be(r)-dorven
That is due to over-exposure	<i>Dat is aan te lange opname te wijten</i>	da(h)t iss ahn te(r)la(h)ng-e(r)opnah-me(r)te(r)weyten
I am going to print more copies	<i>Ik ga nog meer af-drukken maken</i>	ik gah noch mayr a(h)f-drukken mahke(r)n
This was spoiled in the printing	<i>Dit is bij het af-drukken bedorven</i>	dit iss bey het a(h)f-drukken be(r)dorven
The grouping is very good	<i>De groepeerling is zeer goed</i>	de(r)groopayring iss zayr goo't
I have secured some beautiful views	<i>Ik heb eenige fraaie gezichten verkregen</i>	ik heb ayne(r)ge(r)frah'i-e(r)ge(r)zichten fer-kraygen



Commercial and Trading. (*Handelstermen.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 41.)

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation
Where can I obtain a commercial traveller's permit?	<i>Waar kan ik een handelsreizigers vergunning krijgen?</i>	wahr ka(h)n ik ayn ha(h)nde(r)lsreyze(r)-gerss fergunning kreygen?
What is the fee for the permit?	<i>Wat kost eene vergunning?</i>	wa(h)t kost ayne(r) fergunning?
I represent the firm of...	<i>Ik vertegenwoordig de firma ...</i>	ik fertayge(r)nwohrde(r)ch de(r) firmah...
May I show you my samples?	<i>Mag ik u mijne monsters laten zien?</i>	ma(h)ch ik eū meyn monsterss-lahte(r)n zeen
Send our account in monthly	<i>Zend onze rekening maandelijks in</i>	zent onze(r) raykening mahnde(r)le(r)ks in
Give me a receipt	<i>Geef mij een ontvangstbewijs</i>	gayf mey ayn ontfa(h)ngbe(r)weyss
Messrs. ... have failed	<i>De Heeren ... zijn failliet</i>	de(r) hayren ..... zeyn fa(h)lyeet
What assets [liabilities] are there?	<i>Hoe groot is het actief [passief]?</i>	hoo groht iss het a(h)k-teef [pa(h)sseef]?
Show me a balance-sheet	<i>Toon mij een balans</i>	tohn mey ayn bah-la(h)nss
There is an error in your account	<i>Er is een abuis in uwe rekening</i>	er iss ayn ahboyss in eūwe(r) raykening
I shall send in a claim	<i>Ik zal eene vordering inzenden</i>	ik za(h)l ayne(r) forde(r)-ring inzenden
Will you accept a bill?	<i>Wilt u een wissel accepteren?</i>	wilt eū ayn wisse(r)l a(h)kseptayren?
— at three months	<i>— op drie maanden</i>	— op drie mahnden
What dividend is declared?	<i>Welk dividend is verklaard?</i>	welk deefeedent iss fer-klahrt?
Your luggage is liable to duty	<i>Uwe bagage is aan rechten onderhevig</i>	eūwe(r) bahgahge(r) iss ahn rechten onderhayfe(r)ch
This cheque needs endorsing	<i>Deze cheque moet worden geëndosseerd</i>	dayze(r) shek moot worden ge(r)endossayrt
Have you declared the value?	<i>Hebt u de waarde gedeclareerd?</i>	hebt eū de(r) wahrde(r) ge(r)dayklahrayrt?
I will prepay the carriage	<i>Ik zal de vracht vooruitbetalen</i>	ik za(h)l de(r) fra(h)cht fohroyt-be(r)tahlen
Quote me a price	<i>Noteer ons een prijs</i>	nohtayr onss ayn preyss

English.	Dutch.	Pronunciation.
Is there any duty on samples?	<i>Is er eenig recht op monsters?</i>	iss er ayne(r)ch recht op monsterss?
Please make me out a list of the samples I carry	<i>Wees zoo goed mij eene lijst op te maken van de monsters, die ik medeneem</i>	wayss zoh goo't mey ayne(r) leyst op te(r) mahken fa(h)n de(r) monsterss, dee ik may-de(r)naym
Indicating quality and quantity	<i>Aantoonende kwaliteit en kwantiteit</i>	ahntohne(r)nde(r) kwah-leeteyt en kwa(h)nteeteyt

### Changing Money. (*Geld wisselen.*)

Where can I get money changed?	<i>Waar kan ik geld wisselen?</i>	wahr ka(h)n ik gelt wisse(r)len?
Where is the bank (a money-changer)?	<i>Waar is de bank (een geldwisselaar)?</i>	wahr iss de(r) ba(h)nk [ayn geltwisse(r)lahr]?
I want change for a five - pound note	<i>Ik wou een bankbiljet van vijf pond wisselen</i>	ik wow ayn ba(h)nkbi-lyet fa(h)n feyf pont wisse(r)len
Will you give me Dutch money?	<i>Wilt u mij Hollandsch geld geven?</i>	wilt eû mey holla(h)ndss gelt gayfen?
What is the exchange on English money?	<i>Wat is de koers van Engelsch geld?</i>	wa(h)t iss de(r) koorss fa(h)n eng-elss gelt?
Will you change me these sovereigns?	<i>Wilt u deze souverainen (ponden) voor mij wisselen?</i>	wilt eû dayze(r) soofe(r)-reynen (ponden) fohr mey wisse(r)len?
Will you cash this cheque for me?	<i>Wilt u deze cheque voor mij inwisselen?</i>	wilt eû dayze(r) shek fohr mey inwisse(r)-len?
Please give me gold and silver, not paper money	<i>Wees zoo goed mij goud en zilver te geven, geen papier</i>	wayss zoh goo't mey gowt en zilfer te(r) gayfen, gayn pahpee-
A bill of exchange	<i>Een wissel [ren geld]</i>	ayn wisse(r)l [ren gelt]
It is payable at sight	<i>Hij is betaalbaar op zicht</i>	hey iss be(r)tahlbahr op zicht
Give me the amount in ...	<i>Geeft mij het bedrag in ...</i>	gayf mey het be(r)-dra(h)ch in ...
Have you an agent [in ...?]	<i>Hebt u een agent [in ...?]</i>	hebt eû ayn ahgent in...?

## MONEY. (*Geld.*)

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### Dutch Money, with English and American Equivalents.

[NOTE.—These equivalents are subject to the fluctuations in exchange.]

DUTCH.	GOLD.			ENGLISH.			AMERICAN.	
				£	s.	d.	dols.	cents.
10 gulden (or guilders)	...	...	...	0	16	8	...	4 16
<b>SILVER.</b>								
2½ gulden or florins (or “rijksdaalder”)	...	...	...	0	4	2	...	1 4
1 gulden (100 cents)...	...	...	...	0	1	8	...	0 41
½ gulden	...	...	...	0	0	10	...	0 20
5 stuivers (25 cents—“kwartje”)	...	...	...	0	0	5	...	0 10
2 stuivers (10 cents—“dubbeltje”)	...	...	...	0	0	2	...	0 4
1 stuiver (5 cents)	...	...	...	0	0	1	...	0 2

BRONZE.											
2½ cents...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0½	...	0	1
100 cents = 20 stuivers = 1 gulden (or florin).											

### PAPER.

NOTES are issued by the *Bank of Netherlands* for 10, 25, 40, 50, 60, 100, 200, 300, 500, and 1,000 gulden.

### English and American Money, with Dutch Equivalents.

ENGLISH.	=	DUTCH.	=	AMERICAN.	=	DUTCH.
1 pound (£1)	=	12 gulden	=	100 dollars	=	241 gul. 5 st.
1 half-crown (2s. 6d.)		1 gul. 10 st.		10 „ ...		24 gul. 2½ st.
1 florin (2s.)	...	1 gul. 4 st.	...	1 „ ...	...	1 gul. 8 st.
1 shilling (1s.)	...	12 stuivers	...	50 cents ...	...	1 gul. 4 st.
1 penny (1d.)	...	1 st. (5 cts.)	...	10 „ ...	...	5 stuivers
1 halfpenny (½d.)	...	2½ cents	...	1 cent ...	...	2½ cents

EXCHANGE.—The rate of exchange ordinarily varies from about 12 gulden 2½ cents to 12 g. 12½ c. to the English pound.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

*(Maten en Gewichten.)*

The *Metric* system is used throughout Holland for all weights and measures; the old nomenclature is sometimes used in small towns and villages.

MEASURES OF LENGTH. (*Lengtemaat.*)

English.	Dutch.	Dutch.	English.
1 inch = 2.5399 duimen	(centimeter)	1 duim (centimeter)	= 0.394 in.
1 foot = 30 duimen	"	30 duimen	" = 1 foot
1 yard = 91 duimen	"	1 el (meter)	= 3 ft. 3 in.; 1.093 yds.; 39.37 in.
1 furlg. (220 yds.) = 201 ellen	(meter)	1 honderd meter (hectometer)	= 109 yds. 1 ft.
1 mile (1760 yds.) = 1 mijl	(kilometer) 610 meter	1 mijl (kilometer)	= 1093 yds. 2 ft.
5 miles = 8 mijlen	(kilometer)	5 mijlen	" = 3 miles 220 yds.

WEIGHTS. (*Gewichten.*)

English.	Dutch.	Dutch.	English.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (Letter Post) ... .. =	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ wichtjes	or gram (about)	
1 oz. ... .. =	31.1 "		
8 ozs. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) ... .. =	248.8 "		
1 lb. (avoirdupois) ... .. =	497.6 "	(nearly 1 pond)	
1 qr. (28 lbs.)... .. =	27.168 ponden	(13.9 kilograms)	
1 cwt. (112 lbs.) ... .. =	111.47 "	(55.7 "	}
1 ton (20 cwt. or 2240 lbs.) =	2229.4 "	(1114.7 "	
	Dutch.		English.
1 wichtje (gram) ... .. =	15.432 grains		
100 wichtjes ... .. =	3.2 ozs.		
250 " ... .. =	8 " ( $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.)		
1 pond (500 wichtjes or $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo.)* ... .. =	1 lb. (about)		
100 ponden (50 kilo.) ... .. =	100 lbs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.		
1000 " (500 " ) ... .. =	1004 lbs. 11 ozs.		
			(8 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.)

LIQUIDS, &c. (*Vloeistoffen, enz.*)

English.	Dutch.	Dutch.	English.
1 pint = 0.57 kan	(liter)	1 kan (liter)	= 1.76 pints
1 quart (2 pts.) = 1.14 kan	(liter)	5 kan	" = 1 gallon 1 pint
1 gallon (4 qts.) = 4.5434 kan	"	50 kan	" = 11 gallons
1 peck (2 gals.) = 9 kan	"	100 kan	" = 22 gallons
1 bushel (8 gals.) = 36 kan	"		(2 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels)

\* The word "kilogram" is always abbreviated to "kilo."

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